

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 279.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1851.

[PRICE 6d.]

## BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION. PUBLICATION FUND.

**THE** Executive Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association have, from its commencement, felt that, besides the obstacles which habit and interest oppose to the accomplishment of their great object, their work must be continually impeded by the atmosphere of opinion which is created in society by the prevalent tone of our general literature. Our children read at school almost all history, viewed from a standing-point which takes for granted the truth of the principle upon which the alliance between Church and State is based. Our young people become familiarized with the same spirit in most of their subsequent reading; and even persons of maturer years, who, for recreation or improvement, pay occasional visits to the fields of literature, meet there, in almost every imaginable guise, sentiments which disparage the main principle of our Association, and throw a glare of fictitious lustre over that arrangement by which the institutions of Christ are made to assume a predominant political character. It thus happens that most of the pleasures yielded to the intelligent and the studious, in the indulgence of their literary tastes, are associated with what we regard as a false principle, and tend to foster partialities and prejudices, greatly inimical to the success of that enterprise which the Anti-state-church Association was formed to prosecute.

It must be obvious, that to meet and do battle with this insidious evil by the mere enunciation of an abstract principle, however true and important and divine, or by controversial and argumentative tracts and treatises, however able and convincing, is to encounter it at great disadvantage. Hence, men in the pursuit of any important but novel object, demanding for its adoption a radical change in public opinion, have almost uniformly seen and acted upon the policy of availing themselves, to as large an extent as possible, of the more indirect, but not less potent, influences of the public press. History, biography, philosophy, fiction, and poetry, have been made to contribute towards the formation of a public sentiment and feeling in favour of the desired change, and experience has largely justified, in such cases, the use of these remoter but effective means.

The Executive Committee have long had in view the extreme desirableness of extending their labours in this direction, and of gradually creating a literature pervaded by the main principles recognised by Nonconformists. They believe that a rich mine of illustration lies buried in the history of the past, which needs only to be brought out in order to furnish reading as suitable for their special object as it would be attractive to all classes. No truth, they think, would shed a more vivid or interesting light upon the leading facts of our national history, or our religious biography, than that which asserts the essentially and exclusively spiritual character of Christ's kingdom and institutions; and they believe that, by a skilful use of the abounding materials, which require only to be worked in order to proportioned success, they may gradually but surely breathe into the reading of schools, families, and individuals, not otherwise to be reached, sentiments in harmony with their object, and produce a susceptibility to impression, from the directer and more controversial methods which it behoves them to employ.

After much and anxious deliberation, therefore, the Committee have resolved to pursue the end they have in view, by a much freer and more various use of the public press than they have hitherto been able to make. They have engaged the services of an experienced and competent Editor, whose whole time will be devoted to the superintendence of this department of their enterprise. They intend to avail themselves of the highest literary talent they are able to command; and, without relaxing in the least their more direct and controversial efforts, they propose, in addition, to bring out, at a cheap rate, under some general title, a series of popular works adapted for the school, the cottage, the drawing-room, and the study, which shall be pervaded and characterised by the spirit of that principle, to the fullest realization of which the labours of the Committee are directed.

Such a project, if well executed, may be fairly expected, not merely to pay itself, but to yield some additional resources to the Association; but it cannot be started with spirit without the outlay of considerable capital, and this the present funds of the Association will not admit of. The Committee have, therefore, resolved to raise £2,000, to be appropriated exclusively to the carrying out of this plan; and for this purpose to apply to their friends, in all parts of the country, for as liberal donations as they can be induced to furnish. They will thus erect, at small cost, a powerful self-sustaining machinery, and, without burdening the ordinary income of the Society, permanently enlarge the sphere of its operations.

Eagerly recommending this project to the consideration and liberality of all who cherish the principles which they are labouring to advance, the Committee beg to solicit such donations towards the proposed special fund as they may deem proportionate to the importance of such an undertaking.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Treasurer.  
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.  
EDWARD MIAL, Sub-Committee.

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## ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

**A SOIREE** will be held at the "KINGSLAND and DALTON LITERARY INSTITUTION," Albion-square, Dalston, on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1851.

Ten on the table at half-past 5 o'clock, and the Chair will be taken at 7 o'clock precisely.

E. MIAL, Esq., F. CLARK, Esq., and the Rev. C. DUKES, A.M., have promised to attend, and the following gentlemen have been invited, and it is confidently expected that they will be present:—H. VINCENT, Esq., EDMEZER CLARK, Esq., Rev. Dr. COX, Rev. T. AVELING.

Tickets to the Tea, 1s. each, may be had from Mr. Gurney, printer, High-street, Kingsland; Mr. W. O. Pocock, Athenaeum Coffee-house, Stoke Newington; and of Mr. Melsam, Bookseller, Queen's-road, Dalston.

24, RUSSELL-PLACE, NEW NORTH-ROAD, (Opposite the North Pole,) ISLINGTON.

**WILLIAM CARTER** respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Islington, that he has opened the above-mentioned Premises for the sale of PROVISIONS, including HAMS, TONGUES, BACON, CHICKEN, BUTTER, and EGGS.

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Fine Leicestershire Pork Pies constantly on hand.

Will be ready on Friday next, price One Penny each, or Five Shillings per 100.

**THE SPEECH OF J. BRIGHT, Esq., M.P.,**

In the House of Commons, on the 7th of February, on the Motion to bring in the

**ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.**

CORRECTED AND REVISED BY HIMSELF.

London: MIAL and COCKSHAW, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OFFICE, 29, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, AND AT THE EXHIBITION BUILDING, HYDE PARK.

**NOTICE.**—Advertisements intended for the First Edition of a Quarter of a Million of the Small Catalogue, as also for the First Editions of the Illustrated, German, and French Catalogues, should be sent in immediately, in order that they may be classified and printed forthwith.

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**NOTICE** to all Persons who intend to LET LODGINGS, SUITES of APARTMENTS, and FURNISHED HOUSES, as well as HOTEL, BOARDING-HOUSE, and COFFEE-HOUSE KEEPERS.

**THE CLASSIFIED REGISTER OF HOUSES** for the accommodation of VISITORS to the GREAT EXHIBITION will be published early in April, and will be circulated throughout the United Kingdom, the Colonies and the United States of America. It will be forwarded, free, by post, on the receipt of six postage stamps, thereby affording individuals and Families, previous to their leaving home, every opportunity of securing comfortable accommodation during their stay in London. All persons who intend to afford accommodation to Visitors are recommended to secure space in the CLASSIFIED REGISTRY forthwith.

**TO MEMBERS OF CHRISTIAN CONGREGATIONS.**—The Register will contain a distinct Classification of Houses, Apartments, &c., belonging to Members of Christian Congregations, for the express accommodation of persons connected with religious communities.

The charge for insertion of any species of accommodation will be 2s. 6d. for a notice not exceeding thirty words (this charge includes the Advertisement Duty of 1s. 6d.); insertion of from thirty to fifty words, 3s. 6d.

Central Registration Office, No. 2, Exeter-change, Catherine-street, Strand.  
GENERAL MANAGER, Mr. M. T. RAYMOND.  
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## GRAND EXHIBITION AT NEWPORT.

**THE FIRST** of these WELSH LITERARY GATHERINGS which has been held at NEWPORT, took place on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., upon which occasion upwards of twenty prizes were awarded.

The subjects of competition were of a miscellaneous character—the first being for the best English Essay on "The Diffusion of Scientific Knowledge as tending to the Physical, Intellectual, and Social Improvement of the People."

The first prize for this was awarded to Mr. Christopher, of Newport, and the second to Mr. Thomas E. Fuller, son of the Rev. A. G. Fuller, of Cardiff.

The other prizes consisted chiefly in Welsh translations, performances on the harp, &c. The inhabitants of Newport appeared to take great interest in the proceedings—all the tradesmen closing their shops at two o'clock p.m. The Mayor presided; and the spacious Town-hall was densely crowded.

The Lady of Sir Charles Morgan distributed several of the prizes.

## LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY.

**PORTLAND CHAPEL, ST. JOHN'S WOOD,** which has been transferred to the above Society, and which has been closed to undergo repairs and alterations, will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, when Two Sermons will be preached, that in the morning by the Rev. J. C. HARRISON, of Park Chapel, Camden-town; that in the evening by the Rev. J. STOUGHTON, of Kensington.

Services to commence at Twelve and half-past Six o'clock.

A Collection and Tea will be provided at a moderate expense.

On the following Sabbath, March 30, the Rev. GEORGE WILKINS, late of New Broad-street Chapel, will preach in the morning. The Rev. HENRY J. GAMBLE, of Peckham, will preach in the evening.

Services commencing on the Sabbath at Eleven and half-past Six.

A Collection to defray the expenses of the repairs and alterations of the Chapel will be made at the close of each of the above Services.

N.B.—The Rev. GEORGE WILKINS will preach on the following Sabbath, April 6th, morning and evening, and will continue his Ministry in Portland Chapel.

## APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1829.)

**THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING** of the GOVERNORS, MEMBERS, and SUBSCRIBERS of this Society, "to apprentice the children of Dissenting Ministers of evangelical sentiments," will be held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLOMFIELD-STREET, FINSBURY-CIRCUS, on THURSDAY, the 27th of MARCH, 1851, at 11 o'clock, when FOUR Candidates will be elected to the benefit of the Institution.

By order of the Committee, C. J. METCALFE, Secs.  
JAMES SPONG, Secs.  
The Poll will commence at 11, and close at 1 o'clock, precisely.

## WANTED.

**AN ACTIVE YOUTH**, who has some knowledge of the GROCERY and PROVISION TRADE. Apply to ARNOLD GOODLIFF, Nottingham.



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SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion-house), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

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Do, 2nd size .....	7 10 0	3 3 0
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Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size .....	9 9 0	3 18 0
Do, with the flat fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in 10 extra holes, 3rd size .....	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelve-months' trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.  
A pamphlet, containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

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## SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

And may be had of the Agents, JOHN CHAPMAN, 140, Strand;  
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A List of the Society's Publications may be had on application to the Secretary.

WILLIAM VIDLER, Secretary.

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Desert Spoons " " " "	30s.	56s.	63s.
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12 " " " " " "	12s.	51 " " " " " "	42s.
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The extraordinary properties of the Monsoon astonishes many even of the most sceptical, after they have given it a fair trial. Its virtues far surpass that of any other known beverage offered to the public notice, and can be used with marked advantage by those of enfeebled and debilitated constitutions, as well as by the healthy and robust. It is highly recommended to singers and public speakers for its beneficial and strengthening effect on the voice.

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whose advantages over other makers arise from the paramount extent of their Manufacture; larger experience, greater command of markets, matured judgment in selection, and skill in preparation, enabling them to offer every kind of plain and fancy

## COCOA AND CHOCOLATE,

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CAUTION.—To prevent disappointment, see that the name "Taylor Brothers" is upon every packet, there being many vile and noxious imitations of the SOLUBLE and DIETETIC COCOAS calculated to bring Cocoa into disrepute.

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Authentic Testimonials, selected from many hundreds in the possession of Dr. Barker:—

"I have witnessed a good cure of double rupture in a lady by your remedy."—R. Brindley, Chemist, Bow.

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"Send me another remedy for a customer. I have recommended it in scores of cases with perfect success."—R. Jones, Chemist, Smith, Yorkshire.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### DEDUCTIONS FROM THE DEBATE.

WHATEVER else may come out of the Papal aggression, and of the wearisome discussion to which it has given rise, we believe we may congratulate the country on this as one of the certain results—that, for the future, it will be impossible to establish a co-partnership between political weakness and ecclesiastical ambition. Henceforth, we shall not be called upon to pass Maynooth College Acts, and measures of the like tendency, or be denounced by the Whigs and Whig-Radicals as noisy and senseless bigots for the refusal of our assent.

If any one party, more than another, has knowingly and deliberately played into the hands of Roman sacerdotalism in this country, for the purpose of gaining its political support, the Whigs and the Whig-Radicals must be regarded as constituting it. When the very men who now object to legislation as the appropriate antidote to Papal aggression objected, on precisely the same grounds, to any legislative assistance of Romanism, and pleaded the arrogant assumptions of the priesthood, no terms of vituperation, no expressions of contempt, were deemed by *soi-disant* liberals too strong for the offence. With a self-complacency peculiarly their own, they sneered at "the bray of Exeter-hall" as harmless, because imbecile; and Lord John Russell coolly informed the country, that if he could see a practical way of taking the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland into the pay of the State, he would not be deterred from so doing by the protests of the people of England. Up to a very late period, he and his subordinates maintained this haughty demeanour, and did all that in them lay to gratify the sacerdotal insolence of Rome. He has been caught in his own snare. The engineer is "hoisted with his own petard." The self-willed politician, heedless of all remonstrance, has run his head against a wall, and, for all political purposes, has stunned himself. And here, we trust, will be an end of the wretched policy which, for some years past, has fostered an enormous evil under the pretence of conciliating it. Lord John's encouragement of Popery, and Lord John's method of resisting it, equally reveal the shallow dogmatism of the party statesman.

We confess we watched with alarm the growing disposition of the Legislature to court and gratify a power which never has comported, and never can comport, with intellectual, social, political, or religious freedom. Long since, we pointed out that, apart altogether from theological considerations, no man could consent to hand over his countrymen to the priesthood of Rome, nor, indeed, to any other priesthood, armed with civil power, and distinguished by a recognised civil status, without betraying an indifference to national liberty sufficient to disqualify him for ever for high office in this country. That portion of the public press which now preaches so earnestly the same doctrine, following in the footsteps of political party, just as they do now, set us at nought as ignorant fanatics. They, too, have discovered their mistake—but they, equally with Lord John

Russell, retain and cherish the root of it. It is the alliance of the civil with the priestly power that, in this country, at least, gives to sacerdotalism its sting, and makes it formidable. And to this alliance the Whigs and their organs still cling as the mainstay of national greatness.

It may be asked why, if conscious as we profess to be of the arrogant, and even dangerous, claims of Romanism, we object to resist them now by legislative enactments? We reply, we demur to resisting one bad claim by setting up another equally bad. We think it bad policy for the State to run a muck against mere claims, especially of an ecclesiastical character, which law will not recognise, and which law, therefore, can never be employed to enforce. We observe, moreover, that the measure introduced by Government, no doubt with the sanction of the Established Church, does not so much as touch one of the evils the fear of which must justify interference. And lastly, if legislation there must be, we think it should be so directed, not against Roman Catholic ecclesiastical exclusivity, but against ecclesiastical exclusivity of all sects, as to protect the civil liberties of the subject against all encroachments carried on under spiritual pretences.

The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, whether as originally introduced, or as subsequently modified, fails in every particular which the occasion demands. We have carefully read the debate hitherto on the second reading of the bill, and we have failed to discover any graver object which it aims to accomplish than to allay hierarchical jealousies—and we venture to affirm that if any further object has been contemplated by its framers, this bill can make no pretence to effect it.

Patiently as we have waited, and eagerly as we have watched, for some clear indication of the precise point at which the Papal brief touches the Queen's sovereignty, we have hitherto waited and watched in vain. Several speakers, indeed, have endeavoured to put their fingers upon the point, but have invariably missed it, and have hit upon the Queen's supremacy instead. If Her Majesty were not the head of the Church of England, not a word has yet been said to show in what respects her prerogative has suffered. All the attempts to make out an offence as against her, involve a concession to her of rightful ecclesiastical authority. When the United States of America are quoted as having been similarly dealt with by the Pope without their feeling the necessity of resenting the implied affront, it is answered truly enough that America has no Act of Settlement, no Coronation Oath, no Emancipation Act, no Established Church. Precisely so. But then these answers prove what we have all along contended for, that this aggression is not upon the civil, but upon the ecclesiastical, claims of royalty, which latter claims we, as Dissenters, do not admit.

The Solicitor-General shows that the Roman hierarchy was created in England for the purpose of introducing and enforcing the Canon Law. But he does not show that, desirable as it may be to prevent this, anything proposed by Government will effect the object—he denounces as dangerous to liberty synodical action, but he does not prove that this bill will interfere with it. With very much said by the advocates of this measure, in proof of the despotic temper, and benumbing influence of the Church of Rome, we entirely agree—but the remedy for these evils is not to be found in this paltry bill, which, true to the instincts of episcopal jealousy, does nothing but save Protestant hierarchical honours. All that Rome contemplated by her insolent movement, Rome will be allowed to enjoy unmolested—namely, a regular hierarchy in England, synodical action, and the introduction of the Canon Law. These, which the friends of Ministers put forward as sufficient grounds to justify legislative interference, are left undisturbed—the opposition of Government having relation solely to the ecclesiastical titles assumed. Do we want any further proof that the bill is essentially a Bishops' bill?

It may be admitted that legislation is necessary, not to resist this aggression, but to protect British

subjects from the dangerous sacerdotalism the arrogant hopes of which this aggression indicates. Over both the property and the personal freedom of all classes, Parliament might throw an effectual shield of defence. But this our Government leaves to be undertaken by private members, to whom, moreover, so far as we can see, it lends no assistance. Something, too, might have been attempted to purge the Church Establishment itself of a Romanistic virus. But this remedial effort all parties seem alike to have shunned. What, then, do we conclude? That the policy of Lord John, and of those who support him, is not, in reality, anti-Papal, but pro-episcopal. The Church of England has gained its object, Government having actively aided and abetted it. Public attention has been diverted from its own scandalous schisms, to the enormities of Rome. The red-herring drawn across the trail of the fox has put the pack at fault. It will require some time to hark them back again. Meanwhile, the bishops smile inwardly at their extraordinary good luck. Our word for it, they will accept Lord John's little bill, however dissatisfied others may be with it. It confirms them in the exclusiveness of their pretensions. As to the rest, why, they will leave it to be dealt with by the Protestant spirit of the people. They will have their fiddle, even if Rome be in flames.

## THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

NEWTOWN, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—On Tuesday, the 11th inst., the first of an intended series of meetings, for enlightening the public upon the evils resulting from Government interference in matters of religion, and for promoting the object of the Anti-state-church Association, was held in the Independent chapel. The chair was occupied by Mr. Samuel Morgan, who opened the business of the meeting in a very appropriate and Christian-like manner. He said he appeared before them, not as the opponent of persons, but of things; not to speak against professions, but principles; to try to separate the civil from the sacred, so that religion, which is a voluntary principle, may stand upon its own basis. He considered that in no age had the State, when united to the Church, proved an auxiliary in promoting the purity of religion; but that the religion of Christ prospers most when free from the fostering wing of the State. He then briefly adverted to the object of the Association, and showed the potency of the voluntary principle by its effects in the Principality. Among the speakers were the Revs. J. Francis, O. Thomas, J. Owen, J. Davies, J. Evans, and Mr. R. Powell, who delivered addresses replete with argument.

SOUTH WALES TOUR.—The first of the series of meetings to be held in South Wales is to take place at Monmouth, next Monday, when Mr. Kingsley is to be present. On the following day he will be joined by the Rev. J. Clapp, when they will visit Cardiff, Merthyr, Hirwain, and Aberdare. In the following week meetings are proposed to be held at Swansea, Carmarthen, Milford Haven, and Pembroke Dock, and afterwards at Narbeth, Cardigan, Llanelli, Newport, and Chepstow.

BURLEIGH.—The second of the course of lectures which are being delivered in this place, at the instance of the local Anti-state-church Committee, was given on Tuesday last, by Mr. Kingsley, to a crowded audience. The subject was, "What is separation of Church and State, and why should it be effected?"

EAST LONDON.—Three lectures on the evils of the union of Church and State are about to be delivered at the Latimer Chapel School-rooms, Mile End. The subject of the first lecture (next Tuesday evening) is, "The union injurious to the cause of religion;" the Rev. William Forster being the lecturer. On Wednesday, April 2nd, Mr. J. Carvell Williams is to lecture on "The union injurious to the Church itself;" and on Wednesday the 9th, the Rev. R. S. Bayley, on "The union injurious to the political and social interests of the people."

The *Morning Post* contains a statement, copied from the *Standard*, to the effect that Baron Rothschild has embraced Christianity. This will appear to every one almost too absurd to receive even a contradiction at our hands.—*Jewish Chronicle*.



## ATTEMPTS TO REVIVE THE ANTI-PAPAL AGITATION.

We observe in divers places, and among different bodies, attempts to revive the agitation the record of which consumed several pages of our space for ten or twelve weeks consecutively; and which, it was hoped, would terminate with its transference to "another place." Local Protestant unions expressed their dissatisfaction with the Ministerial measure, as soon as published; and its "amended" form has called forth the following resolutions of the committee of the London Protestant Association:—

That at this crisis it seems highly important that a dissolution of Parliament should take place forthwith rather than that an imperfect measure should be passed, which may seem in any degree to sanction any portion of the recent or other acts of Papal aggression.

That the various constituencies should assemble without delay, and send deputations, or letters and resolutions, to their member, expressing their determination of resisting any efforts made by the Bishop of Rome, or others, to organize in this country an ecclesiastical Papal hierarchy, preparatory to synodical action, which would be fraught with danger to the independence of the Crown, the peace of the country, the maintenance of civil and religious liberty, and the institutions of the British empire.

The London clergy have re-appeared in Sion College Hall, and taken up a high tone. On Thursday last, they assembled—after an interval of four months, as the first speaker observed—but not, it appears, very numerously; and we miss from the list of those present, some most prominent on the former occasion. The Rev. Mr. Roxby, president; Dr. McCaul, and Mr. Cox, were the principal speakers. The petition agreed on, expressed "indignation" that "the aggression made six months ago," "still remains unrepelled;" and goes on to ask:—

That your hon. House will speedily adopt means effectually to resist Papal usurpation—first, by declaring that the recent attempt of the Bishop of Rome to create in this kingdom an hierarchy, with territorial titles, is a violation of the law of nations, an attack upon the independence of the British Church, an infringement of the ancient rights of the Crown, and an insult to the Protestant nation; that such pretended creation of archiepiscopal and episcopal sees is, therefore, null and void.

2. By prohibiting the assuming, giving, or receiving, in writing or in print, of any titles conferred by the Bishop of Rome, and declaring that all wills, acts, deeds, or instruments, in which such titles occur, are null and void; and by compelling all who shall in England assume or retain such ecclesiastical titles to leave the country.

3. By prohibiting those political agents of the Court of Rome, commonly called Cardinals, from residing in any part of her Majesty's dominions, as being unnecessary to the exercise of any of the rites of the Roman Catholic religion, and dangerous to the peace and liberties of the country.

4. By expelling from all parts of her Majesty's dominions that order commonly called Jesuits, which, by its dissolution by one Pope and its former banishment from all Roman Catholic countries, has been proved to be incompatible with the well-being of society and the safety of Sovereigns.

The Court of Common Council have also debated the question a second time. At a meeting convened at an earlier hour than usual, Mr. Anderton moved, and Mr. J. T. Norris seconded, a petition, which, without remarking on what had or had not been done, prayed earnestly for "an effectual" measure. Mr. Gilpin moved, and Mr. Deputy Peacock seconded, as an amendment, "the previous question," in able speeches, but gained only about half-a-dozen hands. Mr. Deputy Peacock, a Dissenter designated the ministerial bill "emasculated, futile, and absurd," and supported the petition.

Dr. Cumming, addressing a great meeting at Birmingham, gave the following exposition of the nature and manner of holding a synod, which, he said, Dr. Wiseman would minutely follow as metropolitan:—

After a few preliminary arrangements, prayers, and readings, every prelate, priest, and other member of the synod then present, will place his hands in those of the cardinal seated on his throne, and swear the oath known by the name of "The Creed of Pius IV." As a creed, it has been repeated by perverts to the Romish faith; but it has not hitherto, under the régime of vicars apostolic, been enforced on the priests as a solemn oath.

The concluding clauses of the declaration were:—

The holy Catholic and Apostolic Church I acknowledge as the mother and mistress of all churches, and I promise to swear true obedience to the Roman Pontiff, the successor of blessed Peter, Prince of the Apostles, and the Vicar of Jesus Christ. All other things delivered, defined, and declared by general councils, and chiefly by the most holy Council of Trent, I unhesitatingly receive and profess; and all other things contrary thereto, and all heresies whatsoever condemned, rejected, and cursed by the Church, I condemn, curse, and reject. The true Catholic faith, out of which none can be saved, which I now profess and truly hold, I promise, vow, and swear, with God's help, constantly to retain and confess to the end of my life, and to cause to be held, taught, and preached by subjects or by those the care of whom officially devolves on me, as much as I can. So help me God and these holy Gospels.

Dr. Cumming went on to ask if it were lawful for any one, unauthorised by the Queen, to administer oaths? Whether such a synod as this was not necessarily a sort of secret society?—and whether or not the engagements at the close of this oath of fealty to a foreign Italian Sovereign are compatible with loyalty to the Queen, and allegiance to the laws?

We learn from the *Gateshead Observer*, that a semi-private meeting has been held in Newcastle, to consider the propriety of petitioning. M. Longridge, Esq., was called to the chair. The Rev. H. W. Wright proposed that a petition be sent, which was supported by the Rev. D. C. Browning, the Rev. Mr. Duncan, and others. Mr. Ralph Wilson advised that the motion should be passed, and a committee appointed to draw up the petition. The Rev. J. G. Rogers replied, that Lord John might as well ask the House to resolve that a bill be passed against Papal aggression, and leave him to fill up the details. He (Mr. Rogers) would never be a party to so ridiculous a proceeding. A form of petition was then produced and read; and, on the understanding that its clauses should be subject to revision, the motion was passed. The first two clauses of the petition were then agreed to. The

next clause went to prevent the Roman Catholics having synodical action under the authority of their head. This was stoutly opposed by Mr. Rogers, Mr. Duncan, and others, who maintained that such a proceeding was hostile to the civil and religious liberties of the Roman Catholics, who had the same inherent right to hold synods as the Presbyterians and the Wesleyans; and they would feel it to be their duty to oppose the framers of the petition, if they dared to bring such a clause before a public meeting. The Rev. W. Burt and the Rev. W. Punshon, with several others, defended the clause. In the stormy discussion that ensued, one person broadly maintained the propriety of reviving penal laws against the Roman Catholics, if they could not otherwise be restrained. Ultimately the clause was carried against a minority of three; whereupon Mr. Rogers, on their part, declined to have anything further to do with the petition. It was then resolved that no public meeting should be held, but that the petition should be printed, and sent to each place of worship, and that persons be also employed to canvass the town for signatures. Many severe reflections were made on the Puseyites, both by Church of England and Wesleyan ministers; when a party waggishly entreated them to reserve a little of their indignation, and spend it upon the Wesleyan ministers, who were as essentially Popish in their acts as the Puseyites, without the learning or status of their compeers.

There is also a talk of a Conference to be held in London this week, at which Lord Ashley and some leading Wesleyan ministers are to be chief speakers. As many as nine meetings were held simultaneously, in as many schoolrooms, at Islington, on Friday evening.

On the other hand, the Roman Catholics had a numerous meeting in the amphitheatre at Liverpool on Wednesday. There were between 3,000 and 4,000 persons present, the great majority of whom belonged to the labouring classes. The assemblage was somewhat disorderly and uproarious throughout. "The bill," or rather the single clause left of it, was unsparingly denounced.—In Ireland, nothing else is heard of, except it be the collection for a Roman Catholic University, which, thanks to the agitation, was as large as £1,300, in the Dublin churches, on Sunday last, notwithstanding the discountenance of Archbishop Murray.

By a return just printed it appears that the total number of addresses and petitions presented on the subject is 3,145, signatures, 1,006,708. An analysis shows the far larger proportion to have originated with the clergy.

## EXTRAORDINARY MEETING IN THE PARISH OF ST. DUNSTAN, STEPNEY.

On Thursday, last a meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Dunstan was convened in the vestry-room, for the purpose of considering the propriety of electing an afternoon lecturer. Mr. Charrington was called to the chair. At the commencement of the proceedings, the room was so crowded, that it was found necessary at once to adjourn to the Town House. Mr. Gold stated that he appeared there on behalf of the rector, the Rev. Richard Lee, and handed in a protest by the reverend gentleman against the legality of the meeting. The Chairman said it appeared that the parishioners had the right of appointing an afternoon lecturer, although it had hitherto been done with the consent of the rector. He then read the requisition, in accordance with which the meeting had been called. It stated that the rector had expressed a desire to have an afternoon lecturer appointed, and that the inhabitants wished a meeting called for the purpose of choosing one. He then read the protest, which went to declare that the nomination of any person for the lectureship without his (the rector's) approval and consent in writing, was illegal, and that he would take all necessary and legal measures to make such nomination, if made, null and void.

Mr. Gye moved that it was expedient to appoint an afternoon lecturer, and that the meeting proceed to the election. The rector had stated to him that he wished an afternoon lecturer appointed, had gone the length of even naming a party whom he thought qualified—the Rev. Mr. Howe, and had even said that if a lecturer were not chosen he would shut up the church [hear, hear]. He (Mr. Gye) then quoted from the records of the parish to show that the inhabitants had the right of election, and maintained that the rector had as little to do with it as the rector of Brompton. Mr. J. J. Williams seconded the resolution, and corroborated Mr. Gye's statement as to what the rector had said. Mr. Forwood said the rector had stated in his presence, and in that of several other parties, that unless a lecturer were appointed, he would shut up the church. Mr. Horton, amid a scene of indescribable confusion, maintained that it was the right of the rector to appoint a lecturer, and held that the present meeting was illegal, inasmuch as it met without the sanction and approval of the rector. He warned them against proceeding to an election without the rector's permission, else they might have one clergyman pulling the other out of the pulpit, as had been the case at St. Margaret's, Westminster. He was a man of peace, and wished to see peace preserved in the parish [derisive shouts]. He moved that the meeting be adjourned for six months, and was proceeding with his address, when he was silenced by a continuous volley of hisses, &c. Mr. Brown supported the motion, and said that as he believed the rector to be a man of peace [derisive shouts] he would bow to the wishes of the parishioners. The motion and amendment were put to the vote, when the former was almost unanimously carried.

Mr. C. Williams, overseer, moved that the Rev.

Samuel Gower Poole be appointed. Mr. Field, overseer of Mile-end New-town, seconded the nomination. Mr. Philpot spoke in support of the motion. He wished they had the same right to appoint all their pastors that they had to elect the afternoon lecturer. Mr. Newton animadverted on the opposition of Mr. Horton, and said that Mr. Horton was like himself—he did not go to church at all. [Mr. Horton: "I was married there; and have had all my children christened there."] [Cries of "Shame, shame," and confusion.] He (Mr. Newton) considered that the pulpit should be filled by pious men. (Mr. Horton—"Are not all persons pious men?") [Renewed confusion, and cries of "Put him down."] From what he (Mr. Newton) had heard of Mr. Poole, he was a very desirable man for the office of lecturer. Mr. Horton again presented himself, and was received with loud and continued hissing and shouting. He said—I propose the Rev. Mr. Howe, because if Mr. Poole be elected, he will not be allowed to render his services [great uproar]. Mr. Mills seconded Mr. Howe's nomination. Mr. Moir said he was a Dissenter from principle, but he was neither a bigot nor a fanatic—he respected all good men. He was glad to hear that Mr. Poole bore the character which he did, particularly when they knew that there had been some proceedings in their venerable old church which were not in accordance with the Bible (cries of "No Puseyism"). It was proper that he and everybody else should endeavour to maintain the good old Protestant religion, and put a stop, if possible, to the poison of Tractarianism so prevalent in the Established Church (cheers, and a voice, "Down with the Puseyites"). The lecturer would be paid by those who went to hear him. (Mr. Horton—"They'll compel me to pay.") The Rev. Mr. McCaul knew, and Mr. Poole could depose on oath, that the rector had promised him the lectureship when he took the curacy. He argued at some length in favour of the right of the inhabitants to appoint the lecturer, and said the protest was just worth as much waste paper [applause]. Mr. Philpot asked the legal gentleman who represented the rector, whether the rector had any party to nominate. Mr. Gold said that he had no power further than to protest against this meeting. He added that the rector had no ill-will against any one, and none towards Mr. Poole. Mr. Mills said that Mr. Poole was the nominee of the Dissenters. [Cries of "No, he is not."] He preferred Mr. Howe, because he wished an orthodox Churchman. [A voice—"What is an orthodox Churchman?"] An orthodox Churchman was a man who had his sermon carefully prepared, and would take it into the pulpit and read it. [Derisive shouts, "Oh, oh," and a voice—"Nominate Cardinal Wiseman."] The Chairman then took the vote, when the election of Mr. Poole was nearly unanimously carried.

## REFUSAL OF A CHURCH AND CEMETERY RATE.

An attempt was made last week, in the parish of West Derby, near Liverpool, to levy a rate on the residents for the purpose of providing a new parish church and burial-ground. The promoters of the scheme, it was stated, had subscribed among themselves £7,000, and as the proposed edifice was estimated to cost £10,000, it was only fair, they thought, that the deficiency should be supplied by a vote. They accordingly summoned a special vestry at an unusually early hour, hoping, no doubt, that a rate would be obtained with little or no opposition. In this, however, they counted without their host.

The very modest proposal of the wealthy merchants and residents in and around the village of West Derby—including among them the Earl of Sefton—to tax for their personal accommodation the inhabitants of this large parish, nine-tenths of whom live quite out of the reach of the parish church, and have to provide for their own religious worship—awakened very general feelings of indignation throughout the community, and a large number of the rate-payers assembled in vestry. The Rev. J. Stewart, the rector, took the chair, and acted in a very partial manner during the proceedings. A resolution having been proposed, authorizing the churchwardens to advance what funds might be required for the completion of a new parish church, on the security of the rates, it was moved as an amendment by Mr. C. Robertson, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Haigh, "That it is inexpedient to levy a rate for the erection or enlargement of any church in the parish of West Derby;" which amendment, on being submitted to the vestry, was carried by three to one. The same fate awaited the resolution for providing a parish burial-ground out of the rates; which was opposed on the ground that the parishioners had the right of burial in the Walton Churchyard for the next sixteen years, and that before the expiring of that period it was almost certain that the Legislature would adopt some general system of interment which would have the effect of closing all parochial and other cemeteries. The Rev. Mr. McConkey, a minister of the Establishment, and incumbent of a new church erected not a quarter of a mile from the site of the proposed parish church, but who, it appears, has received very unbecoming treatment at the hands of the rector, took a prominent part in opposing the rate, but was interrupted several times in the course of his speech by the Chairman, who said he was out of order, and would be allowed only two minutes to speak to the amendment. Mr. McConkey complained that the rector, in his opening remarks, had ignored his (the speaker's) church, although in the immediate vicinity, just as he himself had been ignored



by the Pope. He believed that the Church of England had sufficient resources, if properly administered, to provide for her own extension; and he, for one, would not consent to put his hand into the pockets of his fellow-parishioners, Catholics and Dissenters, to provide for the extension of his religious opinions, while this property existed and could be made available. He would, therefore, vote against the imposition of any rate. It may be observed that this feeling was largely shared by many Churchmen, one of whom made the remark, that if matters were carried on in this unjust way, he would himself turn Dissenter.

The pro-raters having been defeated in yestery, demanded a poll, which was to commence on the following day, and to be kept open for three days. At the close of the second day's poll, the numbers stood thus:—

Against the rate.....488 persons	736 votes.
For ditto.....350 "	549 "
Majority against .....138 "	187 "

when the pro-raters, regarding the contest as hopeless, withdrew. Had they not done so, the majority against their proposal would have been much greater on the third day.

Thus, fortunately, terminated this unrighteous attempt at exaction—ostensibly to serve the interests of the poor of the congregation, but really to spare the pockets of the wealthy attendants at the parish church. If it has shown that there is a section of the adherents of the Establishment hopelessly blind to the signs of the times, who will carry out their odious system, even while the props on which it leans are crumbling and tottering; it proves equally that there is an increasing number connected with that Church who can discern an injustice, and who, when appealed to, have the honesty and manliness to join with Dissenters in resisting its imposition.

**ANOTHER GORHAM CASE THREATENED.**—It is said that "Henry, by Divine permission," of Exeter has refused to pass the Rev. D. Codner, on the ground that he holds erroneous views on baptismal regeneration—to wit, similar views to Mr. Gorham. Mr. Codner was about to officiate as curate for the Rev. J. W. Burrough, the vicar of Totnes.

**A ROMISH DOCTOR LECTURING AT GENEVA.**—The *Banner of Ulster* has a communication from Dr. Merle D'Aubigné to the effect that the usual winter lectures in that city have this year possessed the unusual interest of a series by Dr. De Sanctis, a Catholic reformer.

**THE VERY REVEREND THE DEAN OF BRISTOL** has published a long letter in the columns of a contemporary, calling attention to the Manning-Mill-and-Wilberforce protest, the effect of which was a virtual denial of the "Royal Supremacy." As Mr. Liddell (the designated successor of Mr. Bennett) is said to have signed this protest, the Dean very properly warns the Bishop of London not to institute Mr. Liddell before he makes inquiry into a matter which is of serious importance.—*Church and State Gazette*.

**MAHOMMEDAN TOLERATION.**—We have seen the important firman of the Sultan in favour of his Christian Protestant subjects, in which he commands that they shall exercise their secular and religious affairs in their own way, without the interference of any other community whatever.—*Church and State Gazette*.

**THE LAW OF BURIAL.**—The *Morning Advertiser* states, that a petition is in course of signature (it has already received 5,000 names) by the clergy, to be presented to the archbishops and bishops, praying that the burial service may be revised and amended, inasmuch as its indiscriminate use "imposes a heavy burden upon the conscience of the clergy, and is the occasion of a grievous scandal to many Christian people." One of the clergy recommends to his brethren that each of them should, before reading the form over a supposed unworthy character, make a public declaration that he reads it only "because compelled by law to do so."

**A HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL.**—A subscription is being raised by the churchwardens of St. Paul's and St. Barnabas, Knightsbridge, and a committee is to present, on the 26th instant, a testimonial to the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett. The committee state, that as "Mr. Bennett has sacrificed the whole of his private fortune in support of the various works of charity which he has established in the parish, it has been decided that the testimonial should be presented in money, with a view to a provision for himself and family." The amount subscribed is stated to be between £10,000 and £20,000.

**THE CHURCH AND THE POOR MAN'S BACON.**—At a vestry meeting at Middlesborough, on the 17th, a vast majority refused the rate asked; but the chairman declared it carried. A Middlesborough correspondent writes:—"It is full time that Church and State were separated, when a poor man's bacon is taken from him by the former, under the sanction of the latter, and offered for sale to buy sacramental wine. On Friday, the 7th inst., 10st. of flour, 3lb. of bacon, and other fruits of a church-rate seizure, were exposed to auction in the market; but no man would bid. The goods, however, were not restored to their rightful owner, but locked up in the police-station. The poor man has not saved his bacon—how much longer will the Church save hers?"—*Gateshead Observer*.

**THE RESIGNATION OF A CHAPLAIN TO THE QUEEN.**—Some paragraphs of a gossiping character have lately "gone the round" of the journals, assigning various causes for the late resignation or dismissal of the Rev. Arthur Percival, Chaplain to the Queen.

In a letter to a contemporary, the rev. gentleman corrects these differing statements. He quotes the chaplain's oath of office, taken by him in 1826, binding him to reveal anything hurtful to the royal person, &c., and states that in the conduct of the Privy Counsellors of her Majesty's ecclesiastical and Irish affairs, "especially in their intercourse with Rome, which has now been going on ever since 1844," he could not doubt that they were involving themselves in misprison of treason, and acting most injuriously "to the person, state, crown, and dignity of our sovereign lady the Queen." When he sought to caution her Majesty, by direct communication, against their "treasonable practices," they persuaded the Queen that she was not constitutionally at liberty to receive direct communications from her chaplain. "When I sought to caution her Majesty through their hands, with one consent, successively, they refused to be the medium of such communication." His continuance in office, under such circumstances, would have been only a snare to his integrity, and a source of fruitless annoyance to the Queen. "I therefore requested permission to retire, which her Majesty was pleased to grant. Nor do I see, as an honest man, what other course was open to me."

**CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE NEAR LINCOLN.**—One of the officials of Washington, (says the *Stamford Mercury*.) made a seizure on Tuesday last in the country dwelling of Mr. J. Norton, for a rate of 1s. 4d. It is generally supposed that the law requires the goods nearest at hand should be taken, provided they be of sufficient value; and that the distraining officer can proceed beyond the first room only when that does not contain sufficient to satisfy. But in this case an amusing audacity was betrayed: the officer entered the kitchen, and took a survey of the clock, tables, chairs, dinner-service, &c. &c., and seemingly considering that none of these, or the whole, were of sufficient value to cover the demand of the Church, he insisted upon proceeding further, entered the dining-room, and took possession of half-a-dozen mahogany chairs. Not satisfied with these, he went up-stairs, and brought down a feather bed. Up he went again, and returned with four blankets. Then, probably deeming that Lady Church had need of a cordial, he proceeded to the cellar, candle in hand, but returned disappointed. Up to the chamber he went again, and returned with another blanket, to give an external warmth to what he could not find the means of imparting in the form of a comfortable cordial. Then, bethinking himself that the old lady bedded down would not look respectable with a blanket for a top cover, he mounted the stairs again, and returned with a counterpane. These various articles were then carted off. Mistress Church of Washington has an income of £1,564 yearly. The wisdom of our ancestors portioned this into three parts—one for the poor, one for the maintenance of the fabric, and one for the priest; and it is thought that, with this income, the old lady might keep her fabric in good repair, without levying black-mail upon her neighbours.

**WESLEYAN REFORM.**—A public meeting of the London District of Wesleyan Reformers took place on Wednesday evening, at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, Mr. Joseph Child in the chair. The chairman said that they had representatives from the various districts, consulting as to the best mode to be adopted for forwarding the Wesleyan Reform movement. The most perfect harmony existed amongst them, and they were all anxious to come forward to promote the great object in view. The funds of the society were in a very prosperous state, and all the preachers and teachers were exercising their various duties in a most exemplary and becoming manner. There were, in connexion with the reformers, 48 chapels, 78 local preachers (5 on trial), 151 leaders, 165 classes, and 2,298 members.—Yesterday week, a soiree, to which the Wesleyan Reformers of the city and county had been invited by the various Dissenting denominations, took place in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich. About 1,200 persons attended from all parts of the county; and the entire body of the hall—one of the most spacious in England—was densely crowded. The old library room was also filled by a large party, who, after tea, joined the other company in the hall. On the entrance of the following representatives of the expelled Wesleyan Reformers of this county—W. H. Cozens Hardy, Esq., of Letheringsett, Mr. C. Barber, of Yarmouth, Mr. Joseph Colman, of Holt, Mr. Joseph Massingham, of Norwich, and Mr. John Keed, of Lynn—a select company of singers struck up an appropriate welcome, accompanied by the noble organ, the whole audience joining. When the tea was concluded, H. Woodcock, Esq., the Mayor, was called to the chair, on the motion of H. Brown, Esq., of Thetford, seconded by the late sheriff, James Colman, Esq. Amongst the gentlemen present, on and near the platform, were Edward Blakely, Esq., the Sheriff, J. H. Tillet, Esq., Jeremiah Butcher, Esq., Jeremiah Colman, Esq., James Colman, Esq., S. C. Cooke, Esq., the Revs. G. Gould and T. A. Wheeler, Messrs. Fletcher, Jarrold, Gower, of Dilham, Turner, Gooderson, Moll, Hall, Tipple, of Wymondham, Brown, of Thetford, J. D. Smith, and a large proportion of the most active and influential of the Nonconformists of the city and county, and of the friends of the Wesleyan Reform cause from Yarmouth, Diss, Lynn, Holt, Dereham, Wymondham, &c., &c. The utmost enthusiasm characterised the whole proceedings from the beginning to the end.

A coroner's jury at Bristol have found the following verdict over the body of a young lady who died suddenly, and on whom a surgeon held a *post mortem* examination—"Idiopathic asphyxia, hastened by tight lacing."

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**EVANGELIZATION OF IRELAND.**—A meeting of the society for this purpose was held, on Wednesday evening, at the Grosvenor-street Chapel, Manchester. The Rev. Dr. Massie and the Rev. Dr. Smith attended as a deputation from the parent society in London. The Rev. Richard Fletcher, the Rev. J. L. Poore, the Rev. J. Raven, the Rev. Dr. Clunie, and James Sidebottom, Esq., took part in the proceedings. A collection was made before the meeting was brought to a close, and it was stated that a series of meetings would be held in October, more vigorously to carry on the work of the society.

**NOTTING HILL.**—On the 10th inst., a testimonial, consisting of a purse of twenty-five sovereigns, was presented to Mr. Sanders Trotman, as a mark of esteem and approbation for gratuitous services rendered by him in connexion with the singing at Horbury Chapel, Notting Hill. Sixty-three members contributed to this spontaneous tribute of respect.

**INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, HINGHAM.**—On Wednesday week, several of the members of the church and congregation presented the Rev. D. Horcraft with the works of the Rev. W. Jay, as a token of their esteem for his ministerial talents and personal virtues. An address was read on the occasion, expressing the warmest affection for their minister, and of the acceptableness of his labours amongst them during the last four months.

**SIDMOUTH, DEVON.**—On Wednesday, the 5th inst., a social tea-party was held in the Independent School-room, Sidmouth, Devon, for the purpose of presenting their esteemed pastor with a piece of plate, bearing a suitable inscription, as "a tribute of respect for his Christian character, and gratitude for his unwearied efforts in the cause of his Divine Master." The Rev. J. Lucas acknowledged the very unexpected kindness of his friends.

**HORLEYDOWN, SOUTHWARK.**—On Monday evening, March 10th, a meeting of an interesting character was held in the spacious school-room of Union Chapel, Horleydown, for the purpose of bidding farewell to Mr. John A. Pratt, who has accepted a cordial invitation from the Independent church at Kingsland Chapel, Bristol, to become their pastor. Nearly 200 persons sat down to tea on the occasion, after which the Rev. John Adey, Mr. Pratt's pastor, delivered a valedictory address. Mr. Calway, one of the deacons, then, in the name of some friends in the church and congregation, presented to Mr. Pratt, as a testimonial of their esteem, the following works:—"Neander's Church History," in six volumes, and "Baxter's Practical Works," in four volumes quarto. Mr. Scrymgeour, one of the superintendents of the Sunday-school, presented, in the name of the teachers, "The National Cyclopaedia," in twelve volumes; Dr. Fye Smith's "Scripture Testimony to the Messiah," in two volumes; and Professor Stowell "On the Work of the Spirit." Mr. W. Payne, jun., next presented, on behalf of the senior scholars of a former class taught by Mr. Pratt, "Cobbin's Condensed Commentary," and "Jeremy Taylor's Holy Living and Dying." Mr. Grady, in the name of the Sunday-school children, then presented "The Pulpit Cyclopaedia," in four volumes; and Dr. Fletcher's "Lectures on Popery." A beautiful inkstand was also presented to Mrs. Pratt, in the name of some friends, by Mr. Daniel Pratt. After Mr. John Pratt had responded to Mr. Adey's address, and returned thanks for the testimonials presented, the proceedings were closed with prayer. For the past four or five years Mr. J. Pratt has been engaged in itinerant pulpit labours, and he formerly held the offices of deacon and superintendent in connexion with the Rev. John Adey's church, Horleydown.

**RIDDINGS, DERBYSHIRE.**—Mr. J. P. Barnett, of the Baptist College, Bristol, having accepted the unanimous and cordial invitation of the Baptist church, in this place, to become their pastor, commenced his labours amongst them on the 16th inst., with many promises of happiness and success.

**NEWTOWN.**—Mr. J. Evans, B.A., of the Western College, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Newtown.

**ALBION CHAPEL, SOUTHAMPTON.**—The Rev. Joseph W. Wyld, of Bridport, Dorset, has accepted the unanimous call of the church assembling at Albion Chapel, Southampton, and purposes (D.V.) entering on this enlarged sphere of labour early in April.

**KNARESBOROUGH.**—The Rev. E. Franklin baptized three individuals by immersion in the river Nidd, Knareborough, on Sunday morning week, in the presence of nearly a thousand spectators.

**SHIRLEY.**—A very interesting tea-meeting was held in the Baptist School-room, at Shirley, near Southampton, yesterday week. The attendance was overflowing. From the report, it appeared that union and zeal had marked all the efforts of this people in the past year. The services of the Sabbath, and the administration of the Lord's Supper, on open communion principles, had been regularly and gratuitously sustained by the Baptist ministers and other friends from Southampton. The room had been twice enlarged at the expense of those who attend, but is yet much too small to admit those who wish to join the worship. The Sunday-school has more than fifty children in regular attendance, and would be larger if the accommodation admitted. A very strong impression of the necessity of a new place of worship prevailed, and the ministers present pledged their ability to the utmost in support of the object, and resolved immediately to issue a circular on the subject; but it is not intended to incur expenditure before the obtainment of funds.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE VINDICATORS OF "THE CLAIMS OF DR. THOMSON."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. M'Whirter has, in your last, yet more fully contradicted his companion. He says that Dr. Thomson "risked his all in the Coldstream Free Bible Printing Establishment"—that he agreed to the printing of the Prayer-book there because "individuals in firms, friends or partners, must sometimes consent to have done what they would rather not"—and that "he reduced the prices of his Bibles once and again, reduced his own and his friends' profits, reduced everything but his workers' wages."

Both vindicators of Dr. Thomson have thus admitted, under cross-examination, that the Free Bible Press Company was a trading speculation, and that Dr. Thomson was a partner in it; and, consequently, that he has no stronger claims to charitable compensation than any other unsuccessful adventurer has. The question may therefore be considered settled; and I shall trouble you no further respecting it.

But in dismissing Mr. M'Whirter from the witness-box, I must observe, that his last letter will do more for the public than expose the pretences on which their contributions have been demanded. He implies that I can have no motive for pointing out the discrepancies between his statements and those of his companion, unless I have lost "both principal and interest," through the reckless speculations of the Coldstream Company. He expresses, too, the jocular wish, that those who have suffered "are still in health, in business, and in competence." This, like many other insinuations in his letter, is sadly unbecoming from one who designates himself "a successor of the apostles," however much it may be in keeping with his hireling task of collecting money to remunerate to the full extent of his alleged losses, a trader, who has become involved by what this advocate calls the reduction of "his profits," which is well known to signify the practice of selling at less than the cost of production, and of underselling the very agents he had set up, one against another, in the same market.

I am not, as you are aware, Sir, nor have I ever been, a creditor of Dr. Thomson's; and I have truly described myself as "a Dissenter of London." The odium of sequestration must rest upon these vindicators, who have aspersed men that they knew not, and accused others of what they could not maintain; and who have been proved guilty of attempting to obtain money on allegations which themselves have admitted to be untrue.

I am, dear Sir, yours most truly,

A DISSENTER.

London, March 17th, 1851.

**BONE-SETTERS.**—The *Leicester Mercury* reports an appeal by a surgeon for the amount of his bill; the defendant refusing to pay because the plaintiff had physicked him internally for a dislocation of the shoulder-bone, of which a non-professional man had cured him instantly. The doctor said:—

He would explain the delusion practised by these bone-setters; it was well known that the joints of the fingers might be almost made to crack at will, and that in yawning or bending the knee a snap was often produced; considerable expertness was attained by some persons in producing this snap, and a set of miscreants got a knowledge of this which formed their whole stock-in-trade, and they could effect this snap up in some person or upon themselves in such a manner as to deceive and carry conviction into the minds of bystanders that they had really set a bone: he himself had unintentionally deceived some bystanders in a similar manner recently. Persons went about the country practising these tricks upon impatient people, and though they sometimes did a little good, they generally did harm. He had no hesitation in swearing that there was no dislocation of the shoulder-joint, and it was a case in which he could not be mistaken. Judgment was given for the plaintiff.

**ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERMAN REVOLUTION.**—The large room in the Freemason's-hall was on Thursday fitted up for a great gathering of German political refugees, who sat down to dinner to the number of some 600. The chief decoration was a large black cloth, hung at the extreme end, on which was inscribed, in gigantic red letters, the name of "Robert Blum," as the chief martyr to the revolutionary cause. During the dinner a very excellent band in the high gallery played exhilarating tunes; and the subsequent vocal performances were executed with the proficiency for which the Germans are famous. General Haug, Arnold Ruge, Struve, Dr. Tausenau Rhone (a Hungarian), Dr. Frank, Rongé, and Kinkel the poet, spoke; but the hero of the evening was Mazzini, who was received with all possible enthusiasm. His thin figure, long pointed beard, and shortly-cropped hair, presented a striking contrast to the more portly forms and somewhat pedagogic aspect of his Teutonic associates. He spoke in French, and his almost suppressed voice sounded singularly enough after the sonorous efforts of his predecessors. Entering into the idea of the universal brotherhood of nations, he reduced his whole theory of temporal and spiritual government into one neat formula, that for an emperor he would substitute the people, and for the Pope—God. Mr. Lewes was the only English speaker.

**ABOLITION OF THE DUTY ON PAPER.**—On Monday a meeting of Irish representatives and others took place at the King's Arms Hotel, Palace-yard, Westminster, to consider the best means of pressing on the Chancellor of the Exchequer the necessity of abolishing the excise-duty on paper. Mr. John Reynolds, M.P., in the chair. Among those present were Mr. Higgins, M.P., Mr. Fagan, M.P., Mr. Cowan, M.P., Sir Timothy O'Brien, M.P., Captain Greene, M.P., Mr. T. McCullagh, M.P., The O'Gorman Mahon, M.P., Mr. P. S. Butler, M.P., Dr. Charles Mackay, Dr. Gray (of the *Dublin Freeman*), Mr. Duffy (of the *Nation*), Mr. Peter Borthwick, and Mr. Higgins. A deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer was agreed upon.

## GAVAZZI ON "CHURCH PRECEPTS."

Though the Italian preacher now begins to descend in his addresses from the bolder features of Romanism to its lesser details, the *Daily News* continues to extend to newspaper readers something of the enjoyment afforded to the congregation which crowds, Sunday after Sunday, the Princess's Concert-room, and the more exclusive audience that assembles on Wednesdays at Willis's. Of the Father's eleventh oration we are told—"With undiminished powers of illustrative elocution, and unabated energies, he entered into the minute bye-laws of an oppressive, onerous, meddling, and frequently immoral, legislation resulting from the irresponsible sway of a priesthood ignorant of the wants, reckless of the rights, and hostile to the feelings, of the laity. It was not merely nations in their corporate capacity that found a foe in the fox whose den was in a Roman hill,

*Quella volpe che siede in Vaticano.*

but families, homesteads, and individual wrongs bore testimony to these sinister influences in ever active and evil operation."

He traced to the utter extinction of the primitive popular element in Christian assemblies this disastrous change in the originally sound and beneficent code of the canons, but the people had neither organ nor delegate there. The Pope, by his rotten boroughs of bull-created bishoprics, absorbed the whole representation of Christendom, and the proceedings at Trent were a gigantic sham. The present constitution of ecclesiastical boards at Rome, presuming to regulate the spiritual concerns of mankind, was absolutely revolting. The red-tapists of a blind and unteachable native court were reinforced by the dregs of Don Miguel from Portugal, of Ferdinand the Embroiderer from Spain, of the old Sardinian Camarilla, aided by Neapolitan ignorance, the strings of the whole puppet-show being pulled by an Austrian or Russian ambassador in the name of the Holy Ghost.

Marriage was an essential ingredient of civil society; to monopolize its arrangements, and to usurp its direction, was a crying abuse on the part of the priesthood. At this moment Piedmont is engaged in a death struggle with Rome for the riddance of its intermeddling with conjugal contracts, and the nuncio Monsignor Boverio, at Berne, is seeking to invalidate mixed marriages in Switzerland. England's turn is approaching. The pretence for interference in wedded life, which, in apostolic times, never entered the scheme of gospel morality, even Pagan alliances being undisturbed by Paul, arose from sheer wantonness of ecclesiastical tyranny, or the more inglorious greed of gain. The speaker traced the rise of traffic in dispensations, and showed what a powerful instrument of annoyance to kings, what a formidable weapon in the hands of the Papacy, was the assumption of a control over wedlock, and the claim to bless or ban the nuptial bed from the days of Robert of France down to the Reformation, when the fatal engine recoiled on the pontifical engineer. Capricious figments of spiritual or constructive affinity had been superadded to the Hebrew catalogue of impediments, and their removal made a branch of fiscal emolument. European maternity and the suckling of legitimate offspring were regulated by the she-wolf of Rome, and became the prerogative of that *lupanor*. The hardships and immoral results of this traffic in its bearing on the poorer classes, and its attendant scandals in the higher ranks of society, were ably indicated.

The precepts of fasts and distinctions of food was next anatomized. The absurdity of enforcing fish diet on districts utterly unpiscatorial, or a vegetarian régime on mountaineers whose only resource was the goat in their unbotanical ridges, the undignified decrees on "dripping," and the puerility of pastorals about eggs, only equalled by the anti-climax of "in the name of the Prophet—figs!" the ludicrous result of orthodox Italy and Spain being made to promote the herring fisheries of the heretic Dutch, and work the cod-banks of northern Protestantism through their fictitiously-created necessity for *baccala*, were topics which lost nothing in the treatment of the orator, whose versatility of style equals his vehemence. The famous bull of *crusada* in the Spanish peninsula, bearing on the operation of the precept, next afforded abundant materials for alternate scorn and critical scrutiny. Issued in the first instance as a stimulant to the war of expulsion against the Saracens ("who were a sort of mediæval Austrians, foreign intruders in Spain, but less brutal than Italy's modern Moors, far more refined and not half so objectionable as our Croats"), the scheme of compounding in hard cash for sterile and unproductive abstinence was found, when the crusade was over, too profitable a speculation for abandonment. Tickets of exemption were accordingly, and are still, sold at lottery-offices in the public streets. The head contractor with the court of Rome for this gastronomic mining privilege—this California of credulity—was, not long ago, the Jew Emanuele, to whose thence-gathered wealth we owe the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini, composed and paid for by his order out of the proceeds of humbug. Though the commerce of indulgences was rudely checked long ago in northern Europe, bribe transactions still continue in the same commodity southwards. Gregory XIII., to quicken the demand, issued a brief, extending the convertibility of this currency, and establishing its acknowledgment by the exchequer of purgatory.

Having remarked on the intolerable oppression to workmen of the compulsory idleness of saints' days, and the enormous expense of modern canonization—so that "another saint in the family would be ruin and downright bankruptcy"—the Father intimated that he should reserve auricular confession for a separate discourse, and referred, in closing, to

the canons of ecclesiastical law on the subject of money loans and usury. He then took occasion to discuss the circumstances under which the Pope negotiated the late loan with the house of Rothschild, which gave him an opening for a vigorous onslaught on the Papal restoration, its agents, and abettors, the old abuses which had followed in its train, the horrible oppression under which the territory groaned, and the ever-accumulating mass of hatred and execration which must inevitably overwhelm the wretched Papal court on the withdrawal of its Gallican janissaries.

**THE POWER OF EMPHASIS.**—They who had the good fortune of being in the House of Lords when her Majesty last opened Parliament, will probably never forget the effect produced on their raptured ear by the magnificent emphasis which Queen Victoria put upon the word *atrocious* when she alluded to "the atrocious traffic in slaves." The word was worth a volume of comment and whole reams of evidence—it went to the hearts of all present; and it recalled up the record of scenes of horror which witnesses, before Parliament, have made in connexion with this traffic; and it sounded as a warning to every listener that he should not cease to forget that the traffic was ferocious, and that its ferocity must be untiringly warred against.—*Church and State Gazette.*

**TRANSPORTATION.**—Few people now understand what transportation means; all that is known is that it does not mean transportation, and that a convict sentenced to it is certain not to be sent beyond seas for a considerable space of time. The convict is to be worked up into an article for exportation, and for colonial consumption. For this purpose he is shut up in prison for a time, at the end of which he is supposed to become a different being. As your wine-merchant dates his wine so long in the wood and so long in the bottle, so Lord Grey counts upon the ripening of the convict so long in the stone, so long in the colony. The convict mellowed with keeping, he deposits the crust of crime, and discovers the bee's-wing. He is in cask in the gaol at home, in bottle in the colony favoured with his presence, and under the Colonial-office seal of reformation. A strange thing it is that colonies are averse to receive convicts who have ripened by process of keeping in gaol. Imagine what an acquisition to any society will be the brace of Uckfield burglars, who spoke their minds, as thus recounted, upon receiving sentence of 14 years' transportation. When the sentence was pronounced the prisoner Carter exclaimed that he would murder the first man he came across when he got abroad, and Hillyer said it was a very good thing he was ordered to be transported, for he ought to have been transported long before. The gaol reformation will, of course, make Carter at least as good as his word, and most eligible for a first rencontre in whatever colony is blessed with his destination. His arrival will be looked forward to with natural interest, considering how he proposes to make himself welcome, and to celebrate his landing. As for Hillyer, he has at last obtained the rights for which he has long laboured. He is literally transported with joy. *Inveni portum* is his sentiment. He has got into the good thing, the gaol which ought before to have been his, at last. Better late than never; and his prison has a fine view of the sea, and bright colonial prospects in the distance. How impatient must our settlements be for the presence of these worthies. But they are not ripe yet. They are too new, they lack age, their vintage is too fresh, they must be bungled up and corked up before they are fit for use.—*Examiner.*

**THE REV. J. J. FREEMAN ON THE KAFIR WAR.**—This eminent missionary traveller has addressed to the *Patriot* a letter on the Kafir war, throwing the light of his personal knowledge on the causes of the outbreak, which, he says, has taken place earlier than he expected. The following paragraphs are the substance of his communication:—

I affirm (from my own personal knowledge) that there is a vast amount of alienation and disaffection among all the border tribes, and I include in this statement Kafirs, Bassutos, Griquas, Tumbukies, and some Hottentots and Fingoes. I do not believe that any of these, except the Kafirs, and perhaps some Tumbukies, will join in the war against the colony. They know that ultimately their interests—aye, their very existence, is bound up with the friendship of the colony. They dread our power. They are conscious of their own feebleness; but they hate our injustice; they smart under wrongs they have suffered; they remonstrate, they complain; but yet they will not venture on taking up arms against us.

I cannot, without further information, pretend to say what may have been the proximate causes of this present war; but when I read Government proclamations and notices for the sale of "rich land in British Kaffraria," under the very eye of the natives, who are told that their right in it has "ceased and determined for ever;" when I read that Sir Harry Smith has made Makomo bow down to the ground, while he, as the conqueror, literally put his foot on the humbled chief's neck; when I read of the deposition of Sandili, the principal chief of the tribe—a thing which Kafirs feel and resent as keenly as Englishmen would were the Pope to issue a bull deposing her Majesty the Queen Victoria; when I see that Sir Harry now proclaims all these Kafirs *rebels*, and threatens "to destroy and exterminate all the treacherous savages of this tribe," then I am not surprised at a fierce outbreak, a desperate and awful struggle, the perpetration of much cruelty, and the devastation of the country. The Kafirs probably deem this their last effort, and they will fight and die to a man before they succumb.

I am greatly distressed for our Missions in Kaffraria and Kat River. The actual sufferings, pecuniary losses, and moral deterioration will be immense. The whole colony will be greatly injured and retarded.

Amidst all these reflections, the question instantly rises, But what can be done? What useful practical measure can be adopted at the moment. My reply is, *Let inquiry be instituted.* And, to secure this, let all the friends of Christian Missions, all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the aboriginal tribes, and especially all missionary societies acting in South Africa, memorialize the Government and petition the Parliament for such an inquiry as that which I have indicated. This should be done instantly, and without even waiting for the next communications from the Colony.



## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

## PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Agriculture, for the relief of, 49.  
 Attorneys' Certificate, for repeal of duty on, 1.  
 Board of Customs, for inquiry into, 5.  
 Church of England, for the defence of, 1.  
 Church of Rome, against the encroachments of, 168.  
 —for a convocation of the Established Church to resist, 1.  
 Copyholds, for enfranchisement of, 3.  
 County-rates and expenditure, for control of by rate-payers, 28.  
 Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, against, 39.  
 —and for the abolition of church-rates,  
 and the application of Church Revenues to secular purposes, 42.  
 —, complaining of the insufficiency of, 51.  
 —, in favour of, 73.  
 Elective Franchise, for the extension of, 3.  
 Jews, against admission of to parliament, 7.  
 Lord Lieutenantcy (Ireland), against abolition of, 3.  
 Marriage with a wife's sister, for legalizing, 2.  
 —colonized in India by Dissenting ministers, for legalizing, 1.  
 National Land Company, for the dissolution of, 2.  
 Newspapers, for removal of burdens on, 1.  
 Patents, for amending the law of, 2.  
 Paper, for repeal of duty on, 16.  
 Hops Bill, in favour of, 3.  
 Slave-trade, for suppression of, 1.  
 Smithfield Market Removal Bill, against, 36.  
 —, in favour of, 1.  
 —, enlargement Bill, in favour of, 7.  
 Sunday-trading Prevention Bill, in favour of, 3.  
 Stamps, for repeal of duty on receipt, 1.  
 Windows, for repeal of tax on, 18.

## BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

County-rates Expenditure Bill.  
 Expenses of Prosecution Bill.  
 Apprentices and Servants Bill.

## BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Commons' Enclosure Bill.

## BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

Commons' Enclosure Bill.

## NOTICES OF MOTION.

Tuesday, March 25. (Deferred till.) Lord Dunsan—for the abolition of the Window-duty.  
 Thursday, March 27. Viscount Jocelyn—on steam communication with India and Australia.  
 .... Mr. Williams—on the mode of keeping public accounts.  
 .... In Committee on Ecclesiastical Titles Bill—to restrict the same from operating on the Scotch Episcopal Church.

## DEBATES.

## THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill being read from the chair, on Friday, Sir ROBERT INGLIS rose and presented a petition against the encroachments of the Church of Rome from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and another petition from a former member of the House, the Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley, to the allegations of which he begged to call the attention of the House:—

The petitioner stated that his step-daughter, Hester Talbot, resided with him for some time after her mother's death; that then she went to reside with the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury; that she, being still a minor, was a ward of Chancery; that she had been placed in a convent in Taunton, not as a pupil, but as a postulate; that in the month of September 1851, her year of probation would expire, when she was finally to take the vows of a nun; that her fortune amounted to £80,000 [loud cheers]; that if she became a nun her fortune, according to the laws and usages of the Church of Rome, would cease to be hers, and become the property of her convent, or be otherwise applied to promote the interests of the Church of Rome; that the petitioner, though the stepfather of Miss Talbot, was deprived of all communication with her; that her half-sister, the daughter of the petitioner, who was her nearest female relative, was not allowed to cultivate those relations which ought to subsist between persons so circumstanced. The prayer of the petition then was, that the fortunes of persons who, being minors, went into convents as postulates, should go, not to enrich the convent, but should become the property of the Crown, to be disposed of in such manner as the Sovereign should direct.

The LORD MAYOR and Sheriffs of London appeared at the bar in their robes of office, and presented a petition from the Court of Common Council.

Sir GEORGE GREY gave notice that in committee on the bill he would move the insertion, in the preamble, after the word "whereas," in the first line, the following words, "divers of her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects having assumed to themselves the titles of archbishops and bishops of pretended provinces and of pretended sees and dioceses within the United Kingdom under colour of an alleged authority given to them for that purpose by rescripts or letters from the see of Rome." He should also move a clause to the effect that nothing which the act contained shall extend or apply to the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland.

LORD ARUNDEL and SURREY then proposed his amendment—that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He explained the difficulties which had beset the administration of the Roman Catholic Church in England from 1598, when the Bishop of Lincoln, the last of the old faith, died. It was on account of these difficulties that they had petitioned Rome for the appointment of a hierarchy. Himself one of the petitioners, he had no idea that he was doing anything inconsistent with the duties of an English subject. As to the Government not having been informed of what was proposed, in August, 1848, an hon. bart. (Sir R. Inglis) called attention to it; and though Lord John Russell said he should not consent to any arrangement of the kind as between the two Courts, he said as plainly, that he had no idea of interfering with the exercise of the strictly spiritual prerogative of the Pope. There had been no attempt to exceed that prerogative. The language used was common to all ecclesiastical documents, and was addressed to Roman

Catholics only. To the people at large, there was no difference whatever in the substitution of bishops for vicars apostolic; and they would scarcely have known it but for the disturbance created. If this bill were passed, it would be conscientiously evaded, from which to open disobedience there was but one step. In England, the Catholics were but few, and physically powerless; but they put their trust in God, and were willing to suffer for his cause.

Mr. REYNOLDS, in seconding the amendment, expressed surprise, but not regret, that Ireland had been included in the bill; for inasmuch as it was directed against the church and creed of the Catholics of the United Kingdom, he rejoiced that one country (Ireland) was able, by her representatives, to oppose every constitutional resistance to the measure. He contrasted the "intemperate" letter written by Lord John Russell, on the eve of that great historical event, Guy Fawkes' day, with that of Sir James Graham. The people of England had now those letters before them, and were looking on "this picture" and on that. A pretended insult to the Queen was to be resented by a virtual repeal of the Emancipation Act. Ten years of his life he (Mr. Reynolds) had spent in assisting a great and illustrious Irishman, now in his grave, to carry that question; and there was scarcely a name on the list of Protestant statesmen that was not on their side. During those struggles it was suggested, as a condition of emancipation, that the Catholics of Ireland should concede to the Sovereign a veto on the nomination of their bishops. They received that proposal with scorn and indignation; they remained 25 years unemancipated sooner than receive it on such dishonourable conditions; and he now said, as a witness of those struggles from 1820 to 1829, that if the noble lord had offered them emancipation on the penal, disgraceful, and audacious conditions contained in this bill, they would have rejected it. The title of a bishop was not a territorial title—it was an ecclesiastical title. The Queen had no power to make a bishop—the dean and chapter were called on to elect, and her Majesty conferred the territory. The diocese was a barony, and the barony was the territorial power, and that gave a seat in the House of Lords, and converted the spiritual peer into a legislator. Had the bull of the Pope given Cardinal Wiseman as Bishop of Westminster one acre of land? No! to use an Irish phrase, it had not conferred upon his Eminence as much land as would "sod a lark" [a laugh]. As to insolence and intemperance of language, a friend of his had printed in a little book the flowers of speech he had culled from the addresses of the bishops of the Church of England, since October last; a few of which he would read to the House:—

"Popery offends and disgusts the understanding."—London. "Popery can only hope for acceptance on the ground of an uninquiring ignorance."—*Id.* "It teaches the duty of worshipping the creature with the worship due only to the Creator."—*Id.* This was the prelate who enjoined on his clergy temperance of language [hear, hear]. "Audacity of the pretensions of the Church of Rome."—*Id.* "Base ingratitude of the Romish Church."—*Id.* For what was the Church of Rome to be grateful? Was it for the remarkable reign of that virtuous monarch, Henry VIII., who took from it the temporalities that now amounted to £10,400,000 a-year? [hear, hear.] "To submit to her is to peril our eternal salvation."—*Id.* "The Romish schism, its unchanging character of evil."—*Id.* "Bath and Wells. An antichristian power."—*Hereford.* "We are not so degenerate as to be beguiled into the snare which her ever-wakeful ambition is plotting for our captivity and ruin."—York [a laugh]. "That superstition."—Gloucester and Bristol. "Papal assumptions are all but blasphemous."—*Id.* "An unholy thing."—*Id.* "Foreign bondage."—Salisbury. "The Church of Rome roars when necessary, but has the meekest and mildest blandishments when it suits her purpose."—Oxford. "A subtle and determined enemy."—*Id.* "Tyranny of the Church of Rome."—Llandaff. "Our common enemy."—*Id.* "Apostate church."—Hereford. "Her arrogant pretensions."—Chichester. "Her unchristian intolerance."—*Id.* "Her tyrannical attempts."—*Id.* "Her baseless, unscriptural authority."—*Id.* "That corrupt and domineering communion."—Oxford. "Her wilfully blind intolerance."—St. David's. "That corrupt branch of the Church."—Bangor. "An artful and implacable enemy."—Rochester. "Her claims profane, blasphemous, and antichristian."—Carlisle. "Her selfish aggrandisement."—Hereford. "The system of the Papacy a cunningly-devised whole."—Oxford [laughter].

He could read fifty more such—these were enough to show on which side was the balance of scolding. For his own part, he did not believe that ever fish-gate at Billingsgate—or that Dublin edition of it, Pill-lane [laughter]—used worse language in its abuse than had these most rev. and right rev. prelates in speaking of their brother Christians, in vilifying through all the moods and tenses of abuse, men who had not done them one particle of mischief. The proposition that Dr. Wiseman, in the use of the term "govern," contemplated territorial jurisdiction, there were still found some fools to believe and rogues to circulate; but it had been so authoritatively refuted, that he need scarce add his denial of its truth. Before the 4th of November last there was no man more unpopular in Ireland than Lord Stanley—his very name was, in the general estimation, a synonyme for tyranny and oppression—now there was no name so unpopular in Ireland as the noble Premier's [laughter]; and he was very sorry indeed that it should be so, for he had for twenty years recognised in him the legitimate and accredited head of the movement party in this country, the talented and consistent leader of the Whigs, and as such he had, when he came into the House, enlisted under his banner, voting for him when he was right, giving him the benefit of a doubt whenever he could, and only voting against him when he was clearly wrong. Now, however, he had changed his position

—or rather, the noble lord had changed his position, and had become the head of the persecuting class, of the bigots of the empire [laughter]. There was not a gloomy, narrow-minded, vulgar, uneducated, un-Christian bigot in the land who did not glory in the noble lord's name; who did not say, "That's the Minister for my money!" "That's the Minister who won't let the Pope or Cardinal Wiseman say 'black's the white of my eye'" [laughter]. Once upon a time the noble lord was for curtailing the temporalities of the Church of Ireland, and for having an appropriation clause. Where was the appropriation clause now? [hear, hear.] He would oppose this Algerine bill to the very last, and on every possible occasion. We were a mixed community of Christians; and he called upon the House, as they valued the title, in the name of God to discountenance this proceeding, which was not Christian, but anti-Christian; calculated to divide man and man, and to convert the country into an uninhabitable land. He called upon them to get rid of this most absurd and mischievous measure, and proceed at once to the important business of the country [cheers].

Sir BENJAMIN HALL denied that there was any advantage to Roman Catholics in the substitution of a hierarchy for vicars apostolic; were he a Catholic layman, he would oppose the change at the risk of excommunication. It was absurd to pretend, after the immense mass of paper that had been laid upon the table of the House, that the country did not feel indignant at the insult and aggression which had been made. Every county in England, with the extraordinary exception of Kent, had met and petitioned. In the parish of St. Pancras alone, remarkable for its very liberal opinions, out of about 18,600 householders, no fewer than 14,363 had signed petitions. Roman Catholics talked as if their religion were excessively tolerant. Why, let them go to Rome, and they would find that Protestants were not permitted to worship or to bury their dead within the city. Not a single prayer was allowed to be offered up over the body of a departed friend, and no tablet could be raised to his memory without the sanction of the Propaganda. [Sir W. BARNON denied that such was the fact.] He (Sir Benjamin) knew the case of a gentleman who, after a great deal of trouble, was permitted to erect a monument; and the conclave of the Cardinals would not allow a verse of scripture to be put upon it, but sanctioned the inscription of a Latin verse, the only sin of which was its very false measure [a laugh]. He objected to the bill that it could only be put in force by the Government; upon such a matter as this the people generally ought to have the largest powers extended to them, and ought not to be left at the caprice of the Attorney-General for the time being [hear, hear].

Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER followed on the other side. He commenced by expressing his belief that the great majority of petitioners on this subject had, after all, been influenced by religious feeling. It was only as a politician he could deal with the question; and he observed at once, that the action we prohibited to the Church of Rome was enjoyed in perfect freedom, and carried out to great lengths and in minutest detail, by various ecclesiastical bodies. If, then, the principle of freedom in ecclesiastical arrangements was to be allowed, how absurd and extravagant it was to say that because an episcopal church had once been content with missionary bishops, it should never be allowed to have the normal institutions of episcopacy—that because it had never had synods it should never convoke synods at all! He could not conceive anything savouring more strongly of the real spirit of persecution than the remark of the hon. baronet who had last spoken, that if he were a Roman Catholic he would support this bill. They must leave Roman Catholics to be the judges of their own spiritual and ecclesiastical wants [hear, hear];—to make themselves the judges of what was wanted by the Roman Catholics—to determine whether a particular thing was necessary or salutary for them or not—seemed to him to savour of the spirit of persecution in the very last degree ["hear," and cheers]. He asked, then, were those general principles which they applied to their own domestic religious communities inapplicable to the Roman Catholics? He acknowledged that, abstractedly viewed and stated, there was a very important distinction between the two cases; for whilst all those communities were composed of British citizens, subject to British law, acknowledging no foreign control and interference, it might be said, with a certain amount of truth, that the Roman Catholic Church in this kingdom was a branch of a foreign church, and that its regulations might interfere with the duties of its members as citizens of this State. But that was a difficulty which lay at the root of the previous question, which was settled long ago—whether we would tolerate the Roman Catholics or not [hear, hear]; it lay at the root of the question whether the Roman Catholics should be allowed to have any priesthood or any episcopacy at all, for all their priests and bishops were nominated directly or indirectly by the Pope, looking to him as their ecclesiastical superior, and acknowledging his infallibility in matters of religion, and necessarily, by implication, in morals also. The old argument of a divided allegiance was exploded. The Church of Rome might not have changed in character since the Marian persecutions, but all Europe had changed around her. He came, then, to the supposed breach of international law; and on that point, too, he believed great misapprehension existed. The countries whose example had been appealed to were either Roman Catholic, or Protestant countries having a concordat with the Pope—except, indeed, Denmark and Russia, and in the former Roman Catholicism was not tolerated at



all, and the law of Russia rendered a man, converted from a religion which he had previously professed to another, liable to banishment and confiscation of goods. Our Anglo-Saxon brethren on the other side of the Atlantic allowed the Pope to send as many bishops, and to create as many sees as he thought fit. There were also three States of South America which, under Spanish rule, were connected by concordat with the Pope, but the concordat was broken off at the time of the revolution. The Pope had since, however, made many new arrangements and established new bishoprics, and the notion seemed never to have entered the minds of the people that he had interfered in any way with their territorial rights. As to the insult to the Queen, it was impossible not to feel difficulty in dealing with the matter; because, if her Majesty had been really insulted, scarcely any of them would think too much could be done to resent the insult [loud cheers]; for, if ever there was a Sovereign towards whom insult or disrespect would be most inexcusable, it was certainly one who occupied the throne with dignity, who administered with justice and moderation a constitutional government, and whose private and public virtues were never surpassed in the history of this country [renewed cheers]. If, therefore, he could view this as an insult to the Queen, he might be disposed to consent to any legislation which would mark their sense of the aggression. But he could not comprehend how any one could fail to see that the only thing intended was to organize a diocesan episcopacy—a system of administration for the religious and ecclesiastical purposes of a certain communion of men, receiving and submitting themselves to that system. The words "bishop," "provinces," "dioceses," and "sees," were not words of political invention, but words which had existed in the language of the Christian Church before it had anything to do with politics. Would it be supposed that Polycarp, as Bishop of Smyrna, or Ignatius, as Bishop of Antioch, had ever dreamed of claiming territorial dominion? Now how could a diocesan episcopacy be described, according to the natural use of language, consistently with this bill? A diocesan bishop must be a bishop exercising functions within a certain sphere, limited by given boundaries, and he should be named from some place within that district. If a free episcopal church were formed in England to-morrow, it would be prohibited by this bill just as much as the Roman Catholic [hear, hear]. The Scottish bishops were to be excepted. They were called by these titles, because people really could not adopt such a round-about way of speaking, as to call a man "bishop of those people who live within the parts of Scotland, which coincide with the ancient diocese of St. Andrews." [Mr. F. MAULE—"They may be called by their names."] There must be occasions when the office they filled in their church must be described, and the jurisdiction (to use a word not very proper perhaps) which they exercised in their church indicated [hear]. But this bill said they should not have any such style at all; and that appeared to him an extremely absurd, and, if enforced, a very tyrannical thing [cheers]. The decree appointing the first vicar-apostolic was in precisely the style of that appointing the hierarchy:—"Qui auctoritate et jurisdictione Vicarii Episcopi generalis fulciatur, quique personas omnes, tam ecclesiasticas quam laicas, intra Angliam degentes, secundum canones et ecclesiasticas consuetudines regat et gubernet." Innocent XI. divided England into four districts, without asking leave of the then monarch (James II.); and the Bishops of the Established Church petitioned then as now for its prohibition. The noble lord (Lord John Russell) had referred to the introduction of matters connected with politics into the discussions of the Romish Synod in Ireland. Now, we must remember that the principles of civil liberty, as well as religious, applied to religious persons as well as civil. We allowed leagues and associations for the purpose of directly influencing the deliberations of the Legislature, and canvassing the conduct of public men; and if freedom was to be permitted to voluntary churches of any description, we could not prevent them from taking notice of any questions which touched, as they thought, the province of religion [hear]. The fear of this sort of thing led the ancient Roman emperors into persecution; they thought the Christian Church was an *imperium in imperio*; we knew what became of that, and the same thing would become of all coercive measures which proceeded upon that principle [hear]. It might be necessary to pass measures preventing forcible detention in religious houses, and the obtaining of death-bed bequests. But for his own part, though he could wish to defer, if possible, to public opinion, or to find public opinion with him, he should not be satisfied that he had done his duty to the great principles of civil and religious liberty, the glory of this country, if he did not enter his protest against this bill [cheers].

Sir R. H. INGLES began his remarks by complimenting the last speaker on the great ability he had displayed; but contended that his historical references and analogies to existing ecclesiastical institutions were alike fallacious. The connexion of Roman Catholics with one great system, made their case altogether different from that of separate independent communities. He pointed to several classes of petitioners—such as the members of the bar, the attorneys and solicitors—as an evidence that the late agitation was not got up by the fanatics of any sect or party. He supported the present measure, with deep dissatisfaction at its defectiveness. He contended, that the bill of the Pope should have been instantly met by a proclamation by the Queen, then by diplomatic representation, and lastly by armed intervention [laughter]; and in the event of all these courses failing, Parliament should have

been summoned immediately. The late Sydney Smith had given his noble friend (Lord John Russell) a character which he did not on the present occasion at all sustain; but rather realized the lines:—

"his hand, its skill to try,  
Amid the chords bewild'ring laid,  
And back recall'd, he knew not why,  
Seared at the sounds himself had made."

Sir ROBERT PEEL next rose, amidst cheers of welcome, to make his maiden speech. Having first modestly bespoken forbearing attention, he proceeded to explain his views of religious toleration. Human nature and civil justice alike required that every man should be at perfect liberty to form and act upon his own religious convictions. Religion was the chief band of human society [hear, hear]—and history and observation taught that quarrels and dissensions about religion drew down upon a nation the greatest scandal, and unhinged the whole fabric of society [cheers]. While animated with the discussion of the subject before the house it should be their desire to soothe the excitement which it had not unnaturally created, that they might be prepared calmly to deal with any evil which unhappily existed, and direct their attention to its consequences. The noble lord had been taunted with taking a step backward, denying his antecedents, and rendering himself unworthy of the great liberal party over which, with so much ability, he had hitherto presided. But, to his mind, it appeared the noble lord best consulted, not only the interests of the party which it was alleged he was deserting, but of the country at large, by acting as he had done [cheers]. Although he regretted that parliamentary difficulties had induced the noble lord to modify the provisions which he first proposed, he should, in the absence of more stringent propositions, give the noble lord his humble but most cordial support [cheers]. He might be permitted to add, that it was not without a deep feeling of regret that he had found himself unable, after much consideration, to arrive at conclusions in unison with those which had been recently expressed by one towards whom, as that house would readily understand, he bore considerable political attachment (Sir James Graham) [cheers]—and to whom he looked to occupy a place unhappily vacant in connexion with measures of public interest [hear, hear]. By the model of his political principles he would readily fashion his own views, and happy was he to think that on most subjects he was not, as in that instance, compelled to differ from him [loud cheers]. Treating Dr. Wiseman's attempt to restore the hierarchy as an effusion of personal vanity, he reminded the house, amid laughter, of Julius III., who gave the cardinal's hat, which he vacated on being appointed pontiff, to the keeper of a menagerie of monkeys. Pío Nono appeared to aspire to the character of Gregory VII., as represented in an old painting which he remembered to have seen at Naples, with a crossier in one hand and a whip in the other, trampling under foot the crowns of sovereigns, and having fishermen's nets by his side. The present Pope seemed to emulate that fiery monk of Cluny. The thunders launched by the ecclesiastical madmen of the middle ages had not altogether lost their effect; and when Roman Catholics professed that the Pope had no dominion whatever over their consciences, he rather doubted the truth of the assurance. The struggles which he, in a diplomatic capacity, had witnessed in a land of liberty against a threatened ecclesiastical oppression, had so acted upon his feelings as to render obedience to the instructions of the noble lord opposite to preserve a strict neutrality [cheers] a matter of no easy accomplishment [hear, hear]. He had seen in a country of little over two millions of inhabitants, an army raised of 90,000 men, and that, not to resist, as of old, the foreign invader—not to fight another battle of Montgarden—not to crush the power of Austria, or to sweep away the chivalry of Burgundy—but to control a domestic excitement, stirred up by the artifices of the Jesuits, and to wage a war of brother against brother—and this amongst one of the most gallant races the world had ever seen, and on a soil which, like an oasis in the desert, was the asylum and refuge of all who fled from the despotism and tyranny of continental Europe [hear, hear]. He repeated that he had seen such things as rendered it hardly possible for him to maintain that attitude of calm and impartial observation which the noble lord opposite had enjoined on him [hear, hear]. Did not the circumstance of that war afford us a lesson as to the dangers to be apprehended from Rome? [hear, hear.] He had always heard that the genius of Rome was intolerance; and he had seen enough to make him deem it most subversive of civil and religious liberty. Look again at Spain, at Naples, at Florence, or any other state where Romanism prevailed, and how little did they see of tolerance, or of civil and religious liberty. Let them remember what Gregory VII. had said of Spain: "Better it belonged to the Saracens, than not to render homage to the holy Pontiff." Again, had not Gregory XIII. given public thanks for the massacre of St. Bartholomew? [hear, hear.] The policy of Rome was still the same—she was an insidious enemy, full of arrogance and indifference to consequences, provided only her own selfish ends were carried out, or, failing that, that she succeeded in throwing the firebrand of religious discord into this hitherto happy and contented country [hear, hear, and cheers]. Rome was an enemy whom it would require all our zeal and attention to counteract, and he believed from his heart that the recent aggression, although comparatively insignificant, was the first step in a premeditated attack on our liberties [great cheering]—an organized system of encroachment, adopted with a view of insulting our

consciences, shackling our liberties, and shaking our allegiance [renewed cheering]. He would entreat the noble lord then, as he respected that religious liberty of which he had so long been the distinguished advocate, to keep an active and vigilant eye over the sacred interests entrusted to his keeping; and he would entreat that House, by timely legislation, to prevent the introduction of abuses which might ultimately endanger the safety of the State. (The hon. baronet resumed his seat amid great cheering, and was immediately surrounded by a number of hon. members to offer him their congratulations.)

Mr. McCULLAGH, who was for some moments unable to obtain a hearing in consequence of the noise in the House, proceeded to observe, as soon as the Speaker had obtained order, that feeling on the question as he did, in common with a great number of the most distinguished and experienced members of both Houses, he had listened to the speech of the hon. baronet with sentiments he would rather not express [a laugh]. He could imagine what were the feelings of a Roman Catholic on hearing that singular address, and he would, as a Protestant, say to them, Do not let the first attempt of one who has pleaded his own inexperience be conclusive against him, but forget, for the sake of the great deeds of the father, the inconsiderate expressions of the son [hear, hear]. As a Protestant, he still opposed the bill, and should continue to do so—though it had been cut down from a four-decker to a single clause, it still bore the old rag of intolerance [laughter and cheers]. He showed from the records of several cases in the Irish Court of Chancery, that the Roman Catholic primates had been distinctly recognised as territorial bishops, and designated by their sees. He counselled Irish members to maintain their opposition to every form of a measure which would treat as a crime the use of titles thus legally accorded.

Mr. MOORE then moved the adjournment of the debate, but there were loud cries of "Go on;" and some calls for Mr. PAON WOOD, who accordingly rose, and spoke virtually in reply to Mr. R. Palmer, remarking, *en passant*, that what had been already said on this subject by Lord Aberdeen and Sir James Graham, had done more to throw back the cause of religious liberty than any event within the last three hundred years [loud cheers]. He also twitted Mr. Moore with having given three votes against the admission of Baron Rothschild into Parliament. The great distinction which Mr. Palmer had overlooked between the Church of Rome and other religious bodies was this—that in the former, the ecclesiastical body governed the Church and its temporalities. As to the Church of England, if it retained any control over temporalities, it was a remnant of Rome [hear, hear]. Certainly we had still Ecclesiastical Courts exercising power as regarded the probates of wills—and the Council of Trent declared that it was necessary for the Church to have such control—but these were signs that this residuum of an ancient system would also very soon be disposed of in England [hear, hear]. But this was part and parcel of the system of Rome [hear, hear]. The rescript of the Pope described him as the source of jurisdiction; and the very fundamental principle of the canon law was, that the civil system of every country, in all ages, must give way to the Pope's edicts. (The honourable and learned gentleman here went on to refer to various passages in decretals and bulls, wherein the pre-eminence of the spiritual, as compared to the temporal power, was elaborately enunciated). The hierarchy, which had been dead for 300 years, was rising up again [hear, hear]; and, as the Pope stood with two or three armies at his service, who would say that we should not see a rising to depose our own hereditary sovereign, the Queen? [great cheering, mingled with expressions of dissent or disapproval.] His learned friend had said, that though the Church had not changed, the world had; but among the most ominous of recent changes was this—that Austria, who would not have dreamed until lately of suffering a Papal bull to be introduced into her dominions unless it had first received the *exequatur Regium*, had given way upon that point. He had also said, that if we gave the Roman Catholics the right to exercise spiritual privileges, we must give them the power to develop that right to the fullest extent. But how much further would that natural development go? Why, to the introduction of the canon law, which would enable the Church to excommunicate every person who brought an ecclesiastical before a civil court, as we had seen in Sardinia. The hon. member for Marylebone said, were he a Roman Catholic he would protest against the new system, and many Roman Catholics did protest against it; but was that to be called a persecuting spirit? [hear, hear.] Why, they found the name of Howard as strong as before the Reformation against this Papal aggression [hear]. They might talk of a fanatical spirit if they liked; but they might depend upon it, that at the bottom of the opposition now raised in England was the old Saxon spirit, the old English feeling that led our barons to pass the law of the 16th of Richard II., which ever opposed ecclesiastical usurpation, occasioned the Reformation in the days of Henry VIII., precipitated James II. from his throne, and which allowed our present sovereigns to occupy the throne only so long as they did not profess that execrable mixture of temporal and spiritual things which he believed was as injurious to religion as it was to freedom [cheers].

Mr. G. MOORE again moved the adjournment of the debate till Monday, which, it being now past midnight, was at once assented to.

The hon. member for Mayo accordingly resumed the debate on Monday evening. He commenced with a reference to one of the most prominent



speeches of the previous night—that of Sir Robert Peel's. The hon. baronet's denunciations of Popery he was not surprised to hear. The low Jacobins of the Continent were said to be the Gamaliels, at whose feet he loved to sit, and the expressions he had used were worthy of his tutelage; for he recognised in them the philosophy of Mazzini and the apostasy of Gavazzi. A petition signed by 40,000 Englishmen had been presented to the Queen, assuring her Majesty of their loyal devotion, and those who presented it were Englishmen, although Papists. Yet the hon. baronet thought it right to insinuate that these, his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, were Jesuitical traitors. He tagged on to the assurance which these petitioners had used, that they were ready to "render unto Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's," an old story of the Jesuits and the Roman Catholics of the time of Elizabeth, who also used that assurance, but who were disbelieved and "punished accordingly." But a long time before the reign of Queen Elizabeth those words were not deemed satisfactory when used by One whose cruel death might disarm slander even from the recent diplomatist of Switzerland. The manner in which the hon. baronet had discharged his duties in Switzerland was still recollected by those who heard the debate. But when the hon. gentleman spoke of the orders of neutrality which he had received from the Foreign Secretary, and the rigid manner in which he had followed them, he might have supposed that his Nemesis had joined in the loud laugh of derision with which the House had greeted the unmasking of a Jesuit on that occasion. The hon. member then proceeded to consider the question under five different heads—first, whether the late act of the Pope had really been one of aggression, and whether it had been expressed in language of an arrogant and insulting nature—in the second place, whether the aggression was one of a temporal character, or whether it was not purely spiritual—thirdly, if the Pope had been guilty of aggression, had that aggression been one which he had a reasonable ground for believing would be offensive to the British Government, or was it not rather one that he might have thought not only innocent, but even agreeable to it?—fourthly, if there had been any misconception on the part of the Pope with regard to the consent, the wishes, or the prejudices of the English nation, were the present relations of the British Government with his Court and Government calculated to remove or prevent such results; in other words, did the blame rest with ourselves or with the Pope?—and fifthly, if the case called for the interference of the Government in resenting a foreign insult, was the proposal of her Majesty's Government such as to lead the House to suppose that they had proposed the best mode of dealing with the subject? He went through these divisions *seriatim*, but offered very little of novelty in argument or illustration. The House had been told that the Church of Rome claimed every baptized Christian. But did not every church claiming to be the true church do the same thing? ["No, no!"] Every bishop of the Established Church of England, every bishop in Scotland, and every bishop in what he might term the garrison church of Ireland, claimed jurisdiction over the whole population of the country; yet the Catholic body were indifferent to this claim over their souls if the bishops of the Established Church would only keep their hands out of their pockets. In 1846 Lord John Russell undertook to run a muck against the apparently obsolete and useless statutes against Roman Catholics, because he considered them absurd; and now, in 1851, "for a consideration," he was willing to insert into those obsolete puerilities fresh grafts of fanaticism, of which they had already seen the blossoms, but of which they had yet to gather the fatal fruits [hear, hear].

Mr. WIGHAM and Lord ASHLEY rose together; but the former being a new member, obtained precedence. He occupied some time in contrasting the social influence of Roman Catholicism and Protestantism; repeating (amid cries of "Oh, oh!"), the old saying, that you can distinguish one state from another, without inquiring its religion, the moment you cross the border-line. He contended that the appointment of a hierarchy was a violation of the understanding on which the Emancipation Act was based—that the Pope should have no temporal authority in England; and read from several Roman Catholic writers passages establishing the Pope's claim to universal power; and from the *Rambler*, a Catholic periodical for the present month, the following:—

All that we plead against is the adoption in any measure of that preposterous cant of the age, that the secular power, as such, is bound by its duty to God to extend equal toleration to all religions, irrespective of the peculiar circumstances which may attach to each separate case. To say that every man has a right to adopt such a religious creed as he pleases is untrue; to say, also, that the temporal power is never called upon to put obstacles in the way of the propagation of religious errors, is also untrue; but it is perfectly true that the English law professes to tolerate us, and on that ground, as well as on our own indefeasible rights as the only true Church, while we meddle not with the claims of the sects about us, we take our stand.

In dealing with such a system as this, the true principle was "Principia obsta" [cheers].

Mr. E. B. ROOPE insisted on exempting Ireland from the list of countries to which Catholicism had proved socially pernicious, and as an argument for its exemption from this bill adduced the fact, that previous to 1792 Roman Catholic prelates and priests could assume whatever titles they pleased in Ireland. In that year an act was passed prohibiting any such assumption of titles on their part, but the act was considered so repugnant to every principle of religious liberty that in 1793 it was repealed, and Roman Catholic prelates and priests continued to assume what titles they pleased until 1829, when, by a most injudicious compromise, the Roman Catholics of this country consented to be prohibited, by a clause

in the Emancipation Act, from assuming any titles occupied by dignitaries of the Established Church. He warned the Government of the impossibility of enforcing obedience to the law in Ireland. Montesquieu had said:—"The threatenings of religion are so terrible, and its promises so great, that when they actuate the mind, whatever efforts the magistrate may use to oblige us to renounce it, he seems to leave us nothing when he deprives us of the exercise of our religion, and to bereave us of nothing when we are freely allowed to profess it." He commended that sentiment to her Majesty's Ministers, and earnestly hoped that this bill would be withdrawn [hear, hear].

Mr. H. D. SLYMOVA regretted to be under the necessity of opposing the bill, though at the hazard of his seat. He looked upon the measure as a gross violation of religious liberty. At the same time, he was aware that a great portion of the Roman Catholic Church was very unscrupulous; and he thought legal enactments should restrain the number, and regulate the management, of monastic institutions.

Mr. GOULBURN said, if he could regard this bill as an infringement of the Act of 1829, he, who had been a party to that compact, would not consent even to violate its spirit. But the act of the Pope he considered an unprovoked aggression—an invasion of the authority of the Crown and, a direct attack upon the Protestant Church, not necessary for the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion. Heretofore, every Roman Catholic grievance had been brought forward; but it was never said that vicars apostolic did not amply satisfy every religious want. The commission of the bishops was wider than that of the vicars apostolic, notwithstanding what had been adduced by Mr. R. Palmer. The latter, indeed, have power given the mover "personæ omnes;" but it was limited to the faithful by the words in the preamble, "Non sine viscerum commotione." The hon. member for Cork had charged them with persecution in refusing to sanction the appointment of bishops with territorial titles, and had read the House a lesson upon charity. "How cruel you are," said the hon. member, "to interfere with our episcopal arrangements, when I"—innocent man—"only wish to abolish the whole Irish Church establishment, and to leave the Protestants in that country without any episcopacy at all" [hear, hear, and a laugh]. A distinguished lady once said of civil liberty, "O! Liberty! under thy name how many crimes are committed!" So it was with religious liberty. He would vote for the bill, without approving of the proceedings of Government. He would have preferred more moderation at the beginning, calmness in discussion, and less discrepancy between the measure and the expectations created.

Sir H. BARRON raised a laugh by observing that a very talented countrywoman of his published an essay a short time since upon what she was pleased to call "Irish Bulls," and the president of a farmers' club in Galway happening to see the announcement, moved that the volume should be purchased for the use of the club, with a view to improving the breed of cattle in the county. He feared that their long discussion, of six weeks' duration, upon Papal bulls, in that House, had just tended as little to useful legislation as Miss Edgeworth's essay on "Irish Bulls" tended to improve the breed of cattle in Galway. He adduced numerous examples of eminence in intellect and action from the Papal community; and asked why, when the appointment of a bishop of Galway a few years since was quickly acquiesced in, a similar appointment for Westminster or Birmingham should create this tumult? He warned the ministry that a hundred years would not see the end of this difficulty. This mad course would not produce insurrection in Ireland, but it would drive out of the country every man with ten pounds in his pocket.

Lord ASHLEY rose again to speak, but had again to give way to a maiden orator—Mr. CALVERT (member for Aylesbury). The hon. member spoke at some length, going over well-beaten ground; but venturing upon the original assertion, that no body of Dissenters in England "questioned in any way the orders or existence of the bishops of the Established Church;" or did not stoop the spiritual to the temporal. He regretted that the Pope had not been allowed, as a *locus penitentie*, the opportunity of withdrawing his brief.

Mr. CHARTERIS said that, having listened with the utmost care to the speeches of hon. members in support of this bill, he had been struck with the logical inconsistency between their arguments and their votes. Their language, in effect, was this—We are the friends of civil and religious liberty—we contend for complete toleration—and it is because we dread the establishment of a hierarchy in this country, and the introduction of the canon law, that we vote for a bill which touches neither of these points [hear, hear]. He was unable to reconcile this apparent inconsistency. He concurred with nearly every word of Mr. R. Palmer's speech, and reinforced his arguments. He could only conceive of this aggression as a violation of international law; granting which—only, however, for argument's sake, for learned doctors differed here—it would have been a matter for Lord Palmerston and Admiral Parker to settle. He suspected that the present measure had arisen out of the same spirit of intolerance which had attributed the potato disease and the Irish famine to their having whitewashed the walls and mended the windows of Maynooth College [hear, and laughter]. He had no objection to legislate for the inspection of religious houses.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL re-stated the arguments on both sides; and promised not only to give battle, but to defeat those of his antagonists. He put the Roman Catholic case thus:—That the establish-

ment of a hierarchy was essential to their religion—that therefore they were entitled to have it—that they could obtain it only from the Roman Pontiff—that therefore they were justified in having recourse to the Pope to obtain it—and that the Pope was entitled to grant it, and to do all that was necessary for the purpose of establishing it. These premises were made, he said, to support an egregious fallacy. But there was also the argument of pro-Papal Protestants; which he put thus:—That the Legislature had conceded to the Roman Catholics the free and unfettered exercise of their religion—that the establishment of a hierarchy was essential to the free and unfettered exercise of their religion; and that, therefore, we were bound to permit the establishment of their hierarchy. Both involved the fallacy, that because a thing was desirable, the means used to obtain it were justifiable. Conceding the desirableness of the object, he contended—precisely on the grounds stated by previous speakers—that the course pursued was illegal; that the fact of Roman Catholic bishops having *ex officio* control over certain funds, gave them a temporal character; and that they could not, according to the law of Europe and invariable usage, be appointed without the consent of the sovereign. From what had taken place at Thurles, he augured great danger from permitting synodical action. The very words were ominous, and the more so from the circumstances of the times. There was a schism in the Established Church of this country [hear, hear]. Multitudes deluded by mediæval tendencies, and by a fondness for the picturesque in religion [a laugh], were passing over to that which, if not the Roman Catholic religion, was something uncommonly like it. It was thought the time had come when a great blow might be struck—when the contest might be renewed for the prerogatives, power, advantages, and emoluments of the Church; and it was, therefore, incumbent upon the House to be watchful and wary. He would not consent to postpone repressive action until the danger became imminent, and the evil intolerable [cheers].

Mr. CARDWELL followed upon the other side. He taunted the Government with the dishonour of traitorous inaction, if there had been a palpable violation of the prerogative and of international law. He admitted that it was necessary to restrict, for reasons of civil convenience, the action of ecclesiastical communities,—just as we refused to the Established Church the powers of a convocation; and he thought the Roman Catholics might have consulted the feelings and wishes of this country—that they had, indeed, been guilty of a substantial aggression. They had made their missionary church into a normal church, and had thereby invaded the peace and tranquillity of the nation [cheers]. But the ministerial measure provided nothing like a remedy for this. They were told that when Dr. Cullen came from Rome he violated the civil power by assuming the title of Archbishop of Armagh. The Attorney-General for Ireland was consulted, and he said Dr. Cullen appeared to have violated the law, but he had only seen it in the newspapers, and could not obtain evidence of the fact; therefore, Dr. Cullen was not prosecuted. And the day after this act had received the royal assent the Government would consult its hon. and learned gentlemen, and they would reply, "We have only seen so and so in the newspapers; we have no further evidence of it, and therefore cannot prosecute;" and Dr. Wiseman would go scot free. They were not repelling the insults they had received, they were not adding one iota to the security of the Protestant institutions of England; but this they were doing—they were creating within the vitals of this country a little wound, a festering wound; a wound the end of which they did not foresee, and the cure of which they could not effect. Of this he was sure, that, in political affairs, of all wars the worst was a little war, and of all little wars the worst was a little civil war about religious matters. He should decidedly refuse his consent to the second reading of the bill.

On the motion of Mr. Milnes, the debate was again adjourned; and it was arranged that it should be resumed on the following night.

#### COUNTY RATES AND EXPENDITURE BILL.

Mr. M. GIBSON, in moving the second reading of this bill, on Wednesday, stated but very briefly the scope of the measure, as it underwent a thorough discussion last session.

Sir J. PAXINGTON renewed his opposition. To the new financial boards proposed by this bill, consisting half of guardians of unions (who might not be rate-payers) and half of magistrates, were to be transferred the powers hitherto beneficially exercised by the justices as a body, who were to be divested of all authority in matters connected with the police, and of any share in the management of county gaols and lunatic asylums. Referring to some of the resolutions of the Select Committee, to the effect that a measure like this, which tampered with one of the most valuable institutions of the country, should not be dealt with by a private member, he moved that the second reading of the bill be deferred for six months.

Sir G. GREY thought these objections did not offer an insuperable obstacle to the adoption of the principle of representation in the imposition and expenditure of county rates. He agreed that it would be a great calamity if the magistrates were deprived of functions which they had performed with so much benefit to the country and credit to themselves; and he dissented from that provision in the bill which restricted the number of magistrates in a board to a moiety. He thought this disqualification unjust, and that the electors should be left unfettered; he would prefer that the restriction be the other way. There was no reason, he thought, why there should



not be a separation between administrative functions and those which were purely executive. At the same time, he believed that there had been no improper increase of the rates, but, on the contrary, that the careful administration of the magistrates had greatly lessened the county burdens. If the House adopted the principle of the bill, he recommended that it should be referred to a Select Committee, who should apply themselves to the details of the measure, and he was ready to lend his assistance to the committee. On the part of the Government, however, he declined to take charge of the bill, though he should vote for the second reading.

Mr. W. MILLS supported the amendment. Under the present system there was sufficient publicity, and it was impracticable to administer the county funds more economically.

Mr. HUME supported the bill, which was no attack upon the magistracy, whose interest it was to be disentangled from disputes with the ratepayers.

Mr. WOODHOUSE opposed the bill, as not called for by any general opinion, and as introducing into county management a body of men who could not give proper attention to the subject.

Mr. WILSON PATTEN should vote for the second reading of the bill, there being a growing feeling that some control should be given to the ratepayers over county expenditure; but he thought the bill should be taken up by the Government.

Mr. ELLIS likewise bore testimony to the growing desire for a control over county rates, not through any distrust of the magistracy, but from a conviction that taxation and representation should go together.

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND, Sir HARRY VERNEY, Mr. SPOONER, and Mr. PEEL, supported the principle of the bill; Captain PELHAM opposed it, suggesting the appointment of public auditors of county accounts. Mr. PALMER and Mr. DEEDS recommended referring the bill to a select committee.

Mr. M. GINSON strongly objected to the appointment of any such committee as sat upon this bill last year [a laugh]. He did not want a committee to take evidence, but if it were proposed to go into committee, with a *bona fide* intention of considering the clauses, and that when it came out of committee it should be considered a Government measure, he saw great advantage from such a course.

Mr. HENLEY said the House had already affirmed the principle of uniting taxation with representation; but this bill did not fairly embody that principle. After the course pursued by the Government, however, it would not be just to deny them an opportunity of improving the measure.

Sir J. PAXINGTON, holding the Government responsible for the shape which the bill would assume, withdrew his motion.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

#### APPRENTICES AND SERVANTS BILL.

This measure was also read a second time on Wednesday. Mr. BAINES, the author of the bill, observed in opening his explanation that the case of the Sloanes—and there had been others of a similar character—afforded an illustration of the defective state of the law. The first defect was that, however clear might be the obligation of a master or mistress to provide food for the due sustenance of a young person, the criminal law afforded no means of enforcing it, save in the case of an infant of tender years. Another defect was, that any case of refusal to provide due sustenance, or any assault, however brutal, unless it came within the category of felonious assaults, was merely treated as a misdemeanour, and the penalty could not go beyond simple imprisonment and fine. A third defect was that, except in cases of felonious assaults, no means existed of providing for the payment of the costs of prosecution. By this bill he proposed that, where the master or mistress of a young person under 18 shall be legally liable to provide food and necessities, the obligation should be enforced by penalties under the criminal law; and if by the refusal of such provision, or by reason of any assault, such young person's life should be endangered or health injured the offender might be subjected to imprisonment with hard labour; and he proposed to vest in the Court a discretionary power of giving the costs of prosecution. There was another defect in the existing law, which provided scarcely any means of protecting young persons hired from workhouses or bound as pauper apprentices; and this bill required that such persons should be periodically visited by an officer of the Union, who should report to the Guardians any case of cruel treatment. Lastly, when it became the duty of the parochial officers to prosecute in such cases, it was doubtful whether the present law sanctioned the payment of the costs out of the poor-rate, and the Bill proposed to authorize the application of the funds of the union or parish to the costs properly incurred. [The Right Honourable gentleman was warmly cheered on resuming his seat.]

Mr. HENLEY entirely agreed with every word that had fallen from the Right Honourable gentleman, but he thought they would find, when they came to discuss the clauses of the Bill, that some of them ought to have been made more general in their character, and he thought the visits of the guardians ought not to be confined to cases where the children remained as apprentices or servants, "within" the limits of the union, because the probability was, that when removed beyond the limits of the union they were removed from any friends they might have, and would therefore require a more careful attention than otherwise. He thought the House and the country highly indebted to the Right Honourable gentleman for the care he had taken to provide a

remedy for what all must admit to be a crying wrong.

Colonel RAWDON complimented the Right Honourable gentleman on the mode in which he had administered the duties of his office, and requested that the measure be extended to Ireland.

Sir J. DUCKWORTH also expressed his hearty approval of the Bill.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—NEW MINISTERIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. PLUMPTRE having asked, on Friday evening, whether it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the estimates on Monday, Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied that if the debate on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was not concluded this evening, he would propose to go on with it on Monday next; and added:—

I will take this opportunity of making a statement to the House with regard to the notice which has been given, that on Friday next my right hon. friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would state what alterations he would make in his proposed financial arrangements for the year. Since then, the hon. member for Inverness (Mr. Baillie) has given notice of a vote of censure on the Government with regard to their administration of the affairs of Ceylon; and, therefore, I propose to postpone that financial statement until Monday week. I wish to state to the House, that as a vote of censure against the Government is now pending, I hope hon. members who have notices of motion for that day—namely, the 25th—will give way, in order that a question so directly affecting the fate of the Government, should be brought to as speedy an issue as possible [hear, hear]. I will likewise say that I do not think it right, while a vote of censure is hanging over the heads of the Government, to propose the financial arrangements of the year [laughter and cheers]; and, therefore, I certainly propose to wait until it is decided whether we or any future Government should bring forward the financial arrangements of the year.

Mr. MOORE deprecated the course suggested by the noble lord, of postponing so many measures of great public importance. He would offer nothing like a factious opposition to the Government [laughter]—he would not accede to any factious opposition, except under reasonable circumstances [continued laughter]—but if an attempt were made to postpone the pressing business of the country, there was no course, however factious, which he would not consent to [renewed laughter]. Mr. O'CONNOR thought the proposition of the noble lord a very great compliment on the House.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS then alluded to the "no-house" of the previous evening. He thought recent proceedings showed the necessity of altering the rule which required forty members to be present before a House could be made. He himself had a motion on the paper of the greatest importance, involving an expenditure of seven millions of the public taxes. In consequence of that he should be reduced to the necessity of bringing on the question on going into Committee of Supply.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was quite as disappointed as the hon. gentleman could be, that there was no House.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked the noble lord, on whom he relied to make a House? The noble lord had important business on the paper—the relief of the Jewish disabilities—a question which he had great difficulty in getting out of last session; and now, when it came to the push, he slipped out of it in this way. He might just remind the noble lord of what Canning had said, that it was the duty of the underlings of the Treasury first to make a House, next to keep it, and thirdly to cheer the Minister [laughter]. He hoped the noble lord would have this advice stuck up in all the Government offices.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that it was generally the Government who suffered most when a House was not made; and Mr. HAYTER (who was received with mingled cheers and laughter) said that he himself had taken all the usual means of making a House, but unsuccessfully, and had expressed his regret to the hon. member for Lambeth that he had not been able to obtain an opportunity of making the change which he wished.

On Monday night Mr. BAILLIE complicated the difficulty by stating—in answer to a question from Lord John Russell, whether he had made any arrangement with the members who had precedence of him on the 25th—that he should withdraw his notice from the books, reserving to himself full power to bring it forward at a time when it would not render him obnoxious to the charge of impeding public business. He had room to complain of the invidious position in which he had been placed by the Government. The question which he desired to bring forward was one of long standing, and he could not help feeling some surprise at the virtuous indignation which the noble lord all of a sudden seemed to feel at it. Notice of it was given by himself last session, which was delayed by the refusal of evidence, and he submitted to that delay, but he did not abandon his intention; and he now moved in it without being in the least influenced by factious motives. The noble lord, perhaps, anticipating a defeat, was anxious to avoid the trouble of preparing those measures which it was his duty to bring before Parliament, but he was much mistaken if he supposed that he (Mr. Baillie) would allow himself to be rendered instrumental to any plan for enabling him to escape from those functions which he had assumed, and the public exigencies called on him to discharge. Lord JOHN RUSSELL instantly rose and replied, that the hon. member had mistaken his ground of objection:—

That to which I object, and to which I have a right to object, is, that any hon. member, after making a charge involving an accusation of wanton cruelty against a late governor of one of her Majesty's possessions, and of full, complete, and unqualified approbation by the Colonial

Secretary of State of those proceedings of wanton cruelty, should not immediately bring that question before the House [cheers]. This I can venture to say, that not only among numerous precedents of accusation, but of motions of censure brought before the House, there never has been an instance of an hon. member giving notice of that which was clearly and distinctly a vote of censure against a great department of the Government, with a Secretary of State at the head, and refraining from bringing that question to an immediate issue [cheers]. What I said, and what I was justified in saying, was, that the Government, with such an accusation hanging over their heads—with a motion of censure in abeyance upon which no opinion had been pronounced—could not begin any great measure not already introduced, and must pause until this House gave an affirmative or negative to that motion [hear, hear].

With respect to late transactions it was said, and justly said, of all the parties in this country who might be expected to desire or assume the administration of affairs, that their conduct was perfectly fair and honourable to each other, and that, engaged, as they had been, in political conflicts, no feeling of personal dissatisfaction, still less of personal animosity, was exhibited [cheers]. I rejoice that an opinion was thereby spread among the public of the honourable conduct of parties, and that such was the feeling of all engaged in those transactions; but I must say, if it is to be the conduct of a great party to say that they have a charge of wanton cruelty against a noble lord, a peer of the realm, and late governor of a colony, and a charge against the Secretary of State of the Colonies, of approving of that wanton cruelty, and at the same time to hang up the charge indefinitely, never to state when they will bring the question before the House, and put it to issue—I must say that the opinion with respect to the fair and honourable conduct of public parties, at least as regards the supporters of such a motion, must be greatly changed [cheers].

Mr. DISRAELI retorted the charge of unfairness upon the Ministry, declaring that they had contrived to send the most important evidence back to Ceylon, and now the Premier affected a virtuous indignation because the charge was postponed to prove which that evidence was indispensable. Sir G. GREY remarked upon the new reason just discovered for the delay. Mr. Baillie, after deliberately fixing the date for his motion, had withdrawn it on the plea of not impeding business. It now appeared, however, that the motion was postponed because they dared not proceed with a charge which they knew themselves to be unable to establish. Mr. ROEBUCK said the noble lord was wrong in this matter, the hon. member for Invernesshire (Mr. Baillie) was wrong, but none were more wrong than the hon. member for Buckinghamshire, who had shown he was totally unacquainted with the whole matter, and had brought forward a charge against the Colonial-office wholly unconnected with the matter in hand, and who fabricated—if he might use the expression without dishonour—an accusation which the hon. member for Invernesshire never thought of; and after-thought, a quibble, and a pretence. Nothing could be more evident than that this mode of proceeding had been adopted for party purposes. Sir B. HALL reminded the accusers of Lord Torrington and Earl Grey that they had made a bold charge last session, but afterwards permitted the subject to drop into the hands of Mr. Roebuck. He challenged them now to bring forward the accusation in another place, where the defendants might plead in their own cause.

Previous to the adjournment of the House, Mr. DISRAELI asked whether the Budget would now come on, as originally fixed, on Friday. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could only promise, that it should be brought forward the first night after the conclusion of the pending debate. He added, in reply to Mr. GOULBURN, that he could not say when the dropped resolutions on the admission of Jews to Parliament would be re-introduced.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GRANT TO MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—Earl FITZ-WILLIAM, on presenting a petition from a place in Northampton against Papal aggression, and praying for the abolition of the grant to Maynooth, declared that he did not think the grant should be repealed if it was even practicable, but that, on the contrary, it ought to be increased.

THE SALE OF ARSENIC BILL.—The Earl of CARLISLE, in moving, on Thursday, the second reading of this bill, explained its provisions. They were, that no person should sell any arsenic without entering in a book to be kept for the purpose a full statement of such sale, the quantity sold, the purpose for which it was required, and the name and residence of the purchaser. It had been suggested to fix a minimum of the quantity sold; but that he thought unwise. Arsenic was used for certain diseases in sheep, for instance, and if persons were obliged to purchase more than they wanted, they would leave it lying about as soon as they had taken what they required, and those who wished to make use of it would have less difficulty in getting at it. The bill did not profess to deal with every sort of substance used as poison, but with a substance which experience taught them might be used for the purposes of crime with fatal facility. It was not a species of crime familiar to the English people, or in the Christian world in ancient times, and the only way of grappling with it now was by instructing our population in the doctrines of Christianity. The Earl of MOUNTCASHILL regretted that the Bill did not extend to other poisonous articles—prussic acid, for instance. He thought they ought to follow the example of France in this matter, and not allow any one to obtain it except on an order from a medical man.

INCOME-TAX RETURNS.—Lord BROUGHAM called the attention of the House to the careless way in which the Income-tax returns were preserved, as well as to the serious detriment which might accrue to individuals from the disclosure of the returns



made by them. Lord LANSDOWNE admitted the injury which might arise from such disclosures, and hoped that the notice now taken of the matter would lead to greater carefulness.

**THE CENSUS RETURNS.**—Lord STANLEY started a conversation, on Friday evening, on the forms that have been issued for obtaining religious and educational statistics, complaining that they were minute to inquisitorialness; and drew an invidious distinction between the Church and the Dissenters, seeming to assume that Church property was State property, in contradistinction to the property of Dissenting places of worship. Lord BROUGHAM and the Earl of MALMESBURY advised a modification; and Earl GRANVILLE, on the part of Government, was willing to consent. Mr. GOULBURN also interpellated the Home Secretary, in the lower House, on the subject; and Sir GEORGE GREY explained that there was no penalty for withholding information in reply to questions relating to churches and schools.

**PREVENTION OF OFFENCES BILL.**—Lord CAMPBELL, in moving the second reading of this bill, said that the most material clause related to the use of chloroform for the purposes of robbery. A most respectable physician had done him (Lord Campbell) the honour to write him a letter, which he had printed, stating, that the fear arising from the use of chloroform in this way was altogether imaginary—that no strong man who made resistance could possibly be chloroformed. He believed that was true; but in the case of those who were not strong, and unable to resist, it might happen that chloroform would be employed most effectively for facilitating robbery. The gentleman to whose letter he had referred stated that a person thus attacked might refuse to breathe; and that he might turn away his head. But suppose a wet handkerchief were put to his nostrils, and held there, the man must breathe, and thus inhale the particular gas that came from the chloroform. Indeed, since the discovery of chloroform persons had been convicted before the competent courts of using that article for the purpose of robbery.

**THE REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES BILL.**—Lord CAMPBELL moved, on Monday, the second reading of this bill. His lordship at some length detailed the technical formulæ by which the measure was designed to provide for a regular registry of all titles to estates and real property, with the object of securing and facilitating sales and transfers of such property, and affording a better security for loans on mortgage. Some conversation ensued, in which Lord BEAUMONT, Lord BROUGHAM, and Lord CRANWORTH joined. The bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

**NO HOUSE.**—On Thursday, forty members not being present in the House of Commons, at four o'clock, the House stood adjourned till the next day. Lord J. Russell's resolutions on Jewish Disabilities, and other important business, fell through. It will be seen that the subject was afterwards referred to.

**THE KAFIR WAR.**—Lord JOHN RUSSELL has informed the House of Commons he shall think it necessary to take a vote for the expenses of this war. Mr. HAWES stated, in answer to Mr. ADDERLEY, that the district of British Kaffraria is still governed by Sir H. Smith, not as High Commissioner, but under a Special Commission.

**THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.**—In answer to a question by Mr. URQUHART, Lord PALMERSTON said that of seventy-six Hungarian refugees sixty had been liberated under an agreement which the Sultan had come to with Austria. With regard to the remaining sixteen, communications were still going on between Turkey and Austria, with the view to their ultimate liberation. They were only to be detained until tranquillity should be established in Hungary, and so far as her Majesty's Government were concerned they were anxious to see them liberated without delay; and now that peace was fully restored to Hungary the Sultan would guarantee them their liberty without any assistance or advice from this country.

**SMITHFIELD MARKET ENLARGEMENT BILL.**—Sir JAMES DUKES, with the consent of the Government and the sanction of the City authorities, obtained, on Monday evening, the postponement of this bill till that day week.

**PAYMENTS DUE FROM BISHOPS TO THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.**—Sir B. HALL obtained an order for copies of all correspondence between the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of St. Asaph, Bath and Wells, and Ely, in respect of the sums due from such archbishop and bishops to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as set forth in the third and last report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners:—From the Archbishop of York, £2,317 14s. 2d.; Bishop of St. Asaph, £1,661 0s. 10d.; Bishop of Bath and Wells, £3,495; Bishop of Ely, £9,242 7s. 3d.; total, £16,716 2s. 3d.; with the dates of such correspondence or communication, and the periods when the several sums were in all or part payable, and any minutes of the commissioners thereon.

**WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.**—In answer to Sir R. INGLIS, Lord SEYMOUR stated that Government had appointed a commission to investigate a site for a new bridge.

**THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF NEWFOUNDLAND.**—In answer to a question from Mr. B. COCHRANE, Mr. LABOUCHERE, in the absence of Mr. HAWES, stated that in September last a despatch was received from the Governor of Newfoundland, referring to a letter written by the Bishop of Newfoundland, in which attention was drawn to the fact that a newly-appointed Roman Catholic ecclesiastic had styled himself in public documents as "by

divine grace, and by favour of the holy apostolic see, Roman Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland." The answer returned by Lord Grey was to the effect that the prefix of "Roman Catholic" to the title of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland, rendered the assumption in question of no importance. Sir R. INGLIS asked if that despatch would be laid on the table? Mr. LABOUCHERE saw no objection to doing so.

**FEMALES IN RELIGIOUS HOUSES BILL.**—Mr. LACY having signified his intention to postpone the second reading of this bill till Thursday, Mr. RAYNOLDS took the opportunity of stating, with reference to Miss Talbot, whose case had been brought before the House the other day by petition, that Miss Talbot was not a postulant in the nunnery, as stated in the petition.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, March 19, Two o'clock.

## PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

### THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Previous to the resumption of the adjourned debate, Mr. DISRAELI again interpellated the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to when the budget would come on; but only got the information that the first open night must be devoted to the army estimates. In the absence of Mr. Milnes, Mr. BLEWITT re-opened the discussion, opposing the bill on the general grounds that no aggression had been made, nor intentional insult offered, but only an inherent right exercised, with whatever arrogance of manner. Mr. LOPES and Mr. WALTER supported the measure, with the usual regret at its inefficiency; the latter gentleman intimating that if the Legislature did not avenge the Crown and the people, summary measures of retaliation might be apprehended. Mr. C. ANSTREY opposed the bill, recommending that another be introduced, dealing not with the vain shadow of names, but realities. Behind the anti-Catholic agitation it had excited, the evils of the Protestant establishment had found a convenient shelter. Lord ASHLEY delivered a long and vehement speech, contending that the question was, whether Parliament would or would not succour the Queen and people. He maintained that not only did the appointment of bishops by the Pope violate the general law of the land, but the institution of a see of "Menevia, or St. David's," the very letter of the act of 1829. If there were any persecution in the matter, it was in the Roman Catholic laity being forced to choose between ultramontane allegiance and British loyalty. His lordship took a rapid view of the vicissitudes, the onward action, the untiring energy, and oppressive domination of the Romish See, and urged the danger of affording to its spirit of encroachment the facilities of an organized hierarchy and synodical action, which gave to the canon law its force, and also its peril—a law that would alter many obligations, public and private, in society, law and politics. This measure might not be strong enough to grapple with so wily and Protean an adversary; but they did not confide in legislation only—they trusted to the convictions and attitude of the people. "Happen what may (he concluded), we stand upon the foundations of that immortal faith which we have neither the right nor the disposition to surrender." Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT said, neither Lord Ashley nor any other speaker had shown the connexion between the dangers anticipated and the remedy provided against them. This measure involved the whole principle of toleration; yet it was full of anomalies, and must affect the civil and social liberties of Roman Catholics. He agreed in the anti-social tendency of Roman Catholic doctrines, but he denied the policy of fencing the English Church round with civil disabilities to protect her against those doctrines. There was a great dread of the canon law; but canon law had existed in this country since the Reformation [no, no]. In Ireland, certainly, the whole of the canon law had been in existence for a long series of years; and had not been found to clash with either the civil law or the secular arm. If the whole of the canon law had not been carried into effect in Ireland, it was simply because the people of that country did not want it. Why, then, was it feared that the Roman Catholics of England should be unable to resist its introduction? Synodical action was inveighed against; but it existed in other denominations—free discussion might be put down as soon as synodical action. The bill would have the effect of a penal enactment, whilst persecution was renounced. If they forbade an episcopal system the title of bishop, they might as well forbid that of priest. We, in England, confounded bishoprics with titles, because we were accustomed to see bishops sitting in Parliament, possessing great dignity, enjoying incomes of £6,000 a-year, and exercising immense temporal advantages—had we had an episcopal dissenting body, we should have been less liable to the slavery of phrases in forgetfulness of substance. If it was seriously meant to repress Papal aggression, why was the act of 1829 not enforced against the creation of the see of Menevia? But this bill, he believed, was not meant to be put in force; it was intended only to satisfy the feeling of the country, and to deceive it. Although the Roman Catholic religion had made considerable progress in England, there was no time since the Reformation when England had shown a greater determination to adhere to Protestantism; and his conviction was, that the doctrines of the Church of Rome were foreign to the genius of the English people.

They could not prevail in a country where free institutions leave the people in the unrestrained exercise of

religious opinion. The "Index Expurgatorius" has been referred to by the noble lord (J. Russell) who reminded the House that "Scapula's Lexicon" was one of the prohibited books. Such an index would eliminate from English literature all our divinity, and some of our greatest poets and historians. Nothing is too large or too small for the prohibitions of the Romish church, as if mankind were children in nurseries, to be kept from all mental food. All our writers on natural theology, and on the evidences of Christianity, are excluded—even Bishop Bull, whom they quote. So, in political economy, Jeremy Bentham is forbidden. So are "Hume's Essays." In history Hume is tolerated because of his Stuart leanings; but Robertson and Hallam are prohibited. In science, even "Chambers's Dictionary of Science and Arts" is prohibited. So is "Locke on the Understanding," and, of course, Descartes. I even find in the list a Clapham Tract, which at first I did not recognise under its Italian title, but which I afterwards found was the "Dairyman's Daughter" [laughter]. It was observed by Burke that—

It was long before the spirit of true piety and true wisdom, involved in the principles of the Reformation, could be depurated from the dregs and sequences of the contention with which it was carried through. However, until this be done, the Reformation is not complete; and those who think themselves good Protestants from their animosity to others, are in that respect no Protestants at all.

"Magna veritas et prevalebit" is an article of my creed. I want to see the Government and people of this country scorn to lean for their defence against Rome upon the crutches of a defective act of Parliament. I want to see them confide more in our institutions, and in their adaptability to the people. We should seek to meet these Romish aggressions by the spread of our Gospel principles, by the diffusion of education, by letting in light where there is now darkness, and then trusting in God for the result [loud cheers].

Lord PALMERSTON confessed he never remembered so painful a discussion as this. He had hoped that when the principle, not of toleration, but of religious freedom, had been established, these odious controversies would never be heard within the walls of Parliament. But whose fault was it that it was not so? That of a foreign potentate, who had committed an aggression upon the sovereignty of this country, and who, moreover, exercised a double action, theological and political, upon the minds of men. The people of England, in these circumstances, required that something should be done. Papal bulls, he thought, were not properly met by cannon-balls; and it would have been unworthy of this country to sue cap in hand at the Court of Rome; the right course was to legislate for ourselves. He would never—though (*Quis tolerat Græcos?*) Roman Catholic prelates should be the last to talk of persecution—be a party to anything like penal enactments; and he denied that this bill deserved to be so characterised. It was merely the complement of the measure of emancipation; in principle it was precisely the same; whilst it applied directly to the evil for which a remedy was required, without imposing any restriction upon the Roman Catholic hierarchy incompatible with their sacred duties.—It being now nearly half-past twelve, the debate was adjourned to Thursday, on the motion of Mr. Berkeley.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord TORRINGTON intimated to the House of Lords his anxiety to be heard in self-defence on the charges which had been revived and adjourned in the Lower House. He should take an early opportunity, by the production of papers, of bringing the subject forward.

Mr. SADLER moved a resolution, in the Commons, to substitute for the existing mode of varying the amount of tithe-rent charges in Ireland a self-acting system, whereby the amount shall be adjusted to the average prices of corn, as in England. He represented this as of very great practical importance to owners and occupiers of land, and explained at much length the objectionable incidence of the present system. Sir G. GREY thought the House should not pledge itself to a particular course without having a definite scheme before it. If Mr. Sadler would move for leave to bring in a bill, the Government was prepared to give its consent. After a brief discussion, Mr. SADLER consented to withdraw his motion, and to move for leave to bring in a bill.

Mr. ANSTREY then called the attention of the House to the obstruction offered to the claims of the infant Rajah of Sattara in the denial of a hearing before the Privy Council; and moved a resolution, that the matters alleged in the petition presented by the next friend of the Rajah deserved the serious consideration of the House. The motion, not being seconded, fell to the ground.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE DISGRACE OF MANTEUFFEL is the head and front of news from abroad, and occupies almost exclusively both French and German papers. Its great importance is that it indicates an unexpected change at Dresden, full of promise to the liberal cause. The same committee which a few months since adopted resolutions binding the States to annul all conditions incompatible with the Federal Constitution and the principle of monarchy, and declared the refusal of supplies tantamount to a rebellion, has adopted the *Württemberg proposal*, which includes the establishment of a national parliament in connexion with the Diet at Frankfurt. Manteuffel, on his return from his last conference with Schwarzenberg, found that the influence of Radowitz and of repeated French protests was affecting the fickle mind of the King; and the minister is now looked upon as a fallen favourite, and his policy as about to be reversed.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, March 19, 1851.

The supplies of all Grain and Flour this week are very trifling; and the further quantity expected for the present is but small, consequently the Wheat Trade is this morning very firm—the same is also the case with Spring Corn.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 250 qrs.; Foreign, 830 qrs. Barley—English, 1,360 qrs.; Foreign, 2,040 qrs. Oats—English, 160 qrs.; Irish, 2,530 qrs.; Foreign, 2,580 qrs. Flour—English, 440; Foreign, 2,710 sacks.



From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J.S." By applying to Mr. Aylward, bookseller, Liverpool, he may probably obtain both the information and the book.

"L. P. D." strongly advises the reduction of the price of our paper to 6d., or, if possible, 4d., and wishes to know whether "it would be convenient or otherwise." This is not the first time that the subject has been brought under our notice. More than once it has engaged our careful consideration, and always with the same result—namely, that a reduction of price under existing circumstances would be most inexpedient, and perhaps dangerous to its stability. The experience of the last few years amply confirms us in this conclusion. We have seen many cheap newspapers established, and, in almost every case, they have either become extinct because they did not pay expenses; or so greatly diminished in circulation as barely to drag on their existence; or so much deteriorated in quality as not to be worth the low price charged for them. What we may do when the burdensome taxes on knowledge are repealed we will not now anticipate; but, at present, we think we are acting on sound policy, and carrying out the wishes of the great bulk of our subscribers, in directing our efforts rather to increase the quality and attractions of our journal, than to reduce its price, and thereby run the risk of making it less worthy of their support. Neither our principles nor our tastes would lead us to offer those inducements which minister to the temporary success of many of our contemporaries, although we are happy to inform our correspondent, that our undiminished adherence to the course we have marked out for ourselves has elicited the approbation and confidence of an increasing body of subscribers.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1851.

#### SUMMARY.

EVERY offence drags after it its own punishment. The Whigs commenced the system of pandering to Roman ecclesiasticism for party purposes, and Roman ecclesiasticism has proved their undoing. They took advantage of the disorganization of parties in Parliament to bear them insolently towards all in turn, and all in turn now seek to humble them. Gladly, we believe, would Lord John Russell now quit the post he held until lately with so much tenacity—but the gratification is denied him. He must remain—only to be beaten. He cannot go out until he has sufficiently displayed his weakness. The Conservatives stand aloof from him, and leave him to be punished by his own followers—those over whom he has heretofore exercised so depressing a sway. Often and often, despite their earnest remonstrances, has he screwed them up to his official purpose—now, they are returning the compliment by screwing him up, much against his will, to theirs. The noble lord is beginning to feel his weakness—is learning little by little that he is a fallen statesman—is reaping the bitter fruits of his own supercilious demeanour. He cannot make head—he cannot retire. He is the sport of parties whom he is unable to govern—tossed about by currents against which he has no power. In vain, it seems, when he consented to resume office, did he summon his Parliamentary supporters, and bid them follow him more closely. He has lost the charm which bound them to him—he can no longer conduct them to victory, nor share amongst them the spoils of it. And so here we are, under an administration which cannot protect itself, trusting to a pilot who has not strength enough to move the helm.

On Tuesday se'nnight Ministers sustained another defeat, and what was worse, deserved it. Lord Duncan laid bare a system of gross and systematic wastefulness and peculation in the management of the Woods and Forests department, and moved, with a view to check the evil in future, the payment of its entire income into the Exchequer, and the annual settlement of its expenses by Parliamentary estimates. This, the Government, as if under some spell of infatuation, opposed. Lord Seymour, who did duty for them, admitted the abuse for the most part, but proposed, as a remedy, to bring in a bill for the better management of these Crown lands. The House, remembering that two or three years have elapsed since the first exposure of the existing system, and

that the Whigs have introduced sham reforms only to abandon them, marked its sense of the value of Lord Seymour's promise, by preferring to it Lord Duncan's resolution. On a division, a majority of one over the Government proved to them that they could lord it over their usual supporters no longer. Mr. Milner Gibson reaped, on the following day, the benefit of this conviction. His County-rates Expenditure Bill was allowed, by Sir G. Grey, to be read a second time, and was referred for subsequent mutilation or amendment to a committee up-stairs.

One word respecting this bill. It is a compromise, but it contains within itself a principle of vitality. Hitherto, magistrates, appointed, be it remembered, by the Crown, have enjoyed an irresponsible power, at Quarter Sessions, of taxing the inhabitants of counties for county purposes. Parochial expenditure and national expenditure are, professedly at least, and to some extent really, controlled by the representatives of those who will ultimately have to "pay the piper." County expenditure is on a different footing. In regard to that, the squirearchy have been subject to no check but their own prudence, no responsibility but their own appreciation of public opinion. And they claimed the continuance of their privilege as a right. Mr. Milner Gibson probably felt that any direct attempt to dispossess them of their importance, would inevitably range the entire class of country gentlemen against him, and defeat his object. He has sought, therefore, by his bill, to get in the thin end of the wedge. He has proposed to yoke together to the same car, magisterial privilege and popular representation. If he should ultimately succeed in rescuing his measure from strangulation behind the scenes, and in establishing it as law, the result will be, that before any sum can be assessed on the inhabitants of counties in England and Wales, its necessity and propriety must be sanctioned by the majority of a mixed body, consisting half of magistrates, and half of persons annually chosen by the rate-payers to act in their behalf. The step, it will be seen, is one in advance, and in the right direction—and it is warmly supported by Sir James Graham, as well as professedly approved by Sir G. Grey.

On Thursday evening, however, the weakness of Government was again apparent, unless they are open to the more serious charge of bad faith. Lord John Russell had given notice of a motion for leave to bring in a bill to relieve the Jews of their civil disabilities. Our readers will recollect the excitement occasioned by this question at the close of last session, and how Lord John pledged himself and the House to proceed with a measure of relief early in the present session. Well, on Thursday evening, there was "no House." Nobody, of course, was to blame. Mr. Hayter, the Treasury whipper-in, did his utmost, but without success. Honourable members would not be persuaded to enter the House to the number of forty, and, when the Speaker made his appearance, an adjournment till the morrow was his only alternative. Is it, then, true that Lord John has fallen so low as to be unable to make a House for a motion of his own? We can scarcely credit it—and yet, if this be not the case, what opinion are we to form of his sincerity? Friday evening disclosed a new source of danger to the Government, and a new occasion for Ministerial anxiety. Lord John referred to a notice on the books, given by Mr. Baillie, for the 25th instant, passing a vote of censure on the Government with regard to their administration of affairs in Ceylon—and declared that, with such a motion impending over them, Ministers could not think of proceeding with their financial business, and that the Budget would therefore be postponed. The noble lord did not gain aught by this declaration, for on Monday evening Mr. Baillie cruelly announced, that he would not allow the Whigs to escape, by a previous defeat on his motion, the perplexities which their financial bungling had brought upon them, and, therefore, he would postpone his vote of censure until he should be able to propose it without interruption to public business of great and immediate importance.

The debate on the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has already occupied two nights—Friday and Monday—and is probably proceeding at the moment at which we write. We have indulged elsewhere in the reflections it has suggested to us. In this place, we shall note only some of its incidents. As yet, no recognised leader of party has spoken, but an unusual number of new members have. For ability, we think the display has been pretty equal on both sides—while, we still believe, that the preponderance of sound argument is with the opponents of the measure. Popery will certainly gain nothing from these long and searching debates—inasmuch as its true character is depicted by one speaker after another in colours which will not soon fade from the memory. But whilst it is very easy to harangue against Rome, it is not at all easy to justify this bill. "Here," say the advocates of the measure, "is the frightful evil and danger which render legislation necessary." "And here," reply the opponents of the bill, "is no

remedy, scarcely the pretence of one, for the wrong you take so much to heart." There is much truth on both sides—but on the anti-ministerial side, the truth happens to be pertinent to the measure before the house, and on the side of Government, it is not. Sir Robert Peel's speech, for instance, was extremely forcible, and, on the whole, would produce the right impression—but then it led by no movement of logic to a vindication of the bill under discussion. The like may be observed of the Solicitor-General's speech. On the other hand, Mr. Roundell Palmer appears to us to have given the ablest view we have yet read of the position taken up by ourselves, and Mr. Page Wood, with all his talent, was unsuccessful in his effort to expose the alleged fallacies it embodied. Mr. McCullagh brought out a new point. He asserted that the omission of the three clauses which originally constituted the machinery of the bill, did not, in law, destroy the effect contemplated by them. The first clause virtually embodied them—and that clause alone, if passed into law, would vitiate every deed and bequest, done by, or made to, the Roman Catholic hierarchy. The debate, we had forgotten to say, is on the amendment of Lord Arundel, that the bill be read this day six months. Mr. Stanford's amendment, noticed last week, will immediately follow, supposing, as there is every reason to do, that Lord Arundel is beaten. So we are likely to have plenty of it before we have done.

It will be observed, from paragraphs under the head of Law and Police, that a band of house-breakers and thieves that has for some time infested the neighbouring county of Surrey, is broken up by the conviction of its most daring members; and that the recreant or repentant criminal has given the public, in his deposition, a complete picture of the life of modern outlaws—their barn, forest, and beershop rendezvous; their arming and masking for action, quarrelling over the spoil, and mutual dupery. The Lord Chief Justice, it will be remarked, has warned the rogues that may be still uncaught, to expect no mercy. What has occurred on another circuit should make him, and all his judicial brethren, thankful that theirs is not the bloody office it once was—that they do not regularly leave a dozen or score poor wretches to the hangman, as they did a few years since. A man was found guilty of midnight burglary—sentence of death was recorded against him, according to absurd and pernicious custom—and he would doubtless have been transported for life had not a fellow-prisoner voluntarily acknowledged himself guilty of the offence, and compelled judicial wisdom to admit the evidence of *alibi* it had before rejected. The poor man was of course discharged—and equally, of course, uncompensated. Such occurrences benefit the public by checking its tendency to belief in the infallibility of judicial deliverances, show the necessity of a criminal court of appeal, and help on the abolition of penalties that admit of no recall or rectification.

A month's later intelligence from the Cape confirms our impression that the new Kafir war will be both long and costly. Sir Harry Smith and his troops remained on the defensive, cooped up in their strongholds, while the enemy retained possession of the open country. At present most of the native tribes have held aloof from the Kafirs, but it is impossible to say how long this neutrality will be maintained. Few are bound to the English side by any stronger tie than that of fear. Thus far the troops under the Governor's command have been successful in whatever engagements they have been concerned. But should the Kafirs persist in a strictly defensive war, it is difficult to see how regular troops will be able to cope with them. They are not calculated for bush-fighting, and we are not surprised to find that an outcry has been raised by many of our army snappers against sending British troops to defend a distant barren territory to which we can lay no just claim, and to fight with savages who can elude and harass them at pleasure. We observe that on an early day Lord John Russell is to ask the House of Commons for a vote on account of this new war, and that already troops and money have been sent out to the Cape. We trust the whole subject will be thoroughly investigated. That the Kafirs were wantonly provoked to this renewed outbreak is now generally admitted, and equally so the conviction that had Kaffraria not been under Downing-street influence hostilities would have been avoided. The last Kafir war cost us upwards of two millions; the first a million and a half; and if the present one cost only as much as the smaller of these sums, "here will be a national expenditure of five millions," we are opportunely reminded by the *Examiner*, "the interest on which will amount to more than the net revenue of the Cape will produce yearly for the next half century." To talk of the colony paying the expenses of this bootless contest is therefore idle talk. The hard earnings of the British people will have to furnish the resources which are to drive from their ancestral territory the Kafir tribes, and to extend our dominion over a barren wilderness, which will probably prove more than



it has ever yet done, a drain upon our means in defending it from future aggression.

If we are to believe accounts from Paris, the negotiations for a fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists are entirely broken off; to the great chagrin of the former, who are loud in expressing their intention to support the prolongation of President Napoleon's powers in May next, rather than give a chance to their monarchical rivals. It is amusing to see how each of the leading parties in turn swears by the Republic, just as the rival powers of Germany fall back, as a *dernier resort*, upon the old Confederation. Such is the shifting policy of professed statesmen on the continent, who, although noisy in their professions of attachment to constitutional freedom and order, recognise no settled principle but that which leads to the ascendancy of themselves and party. To gain their own ends, and please the Legitimists, the Bonapartists are once again playing into the hands of the priests, and we know, from reliable information, that, in most of the departments the religious liberty guaranteed by the Republic is practically a nullity. The Prefects are virtually the law. They readily take their cue from the central government, and in order to gratify clerical intolerance, are ever ready to put a stop to the dissemination of Protestant opinions. Excessive centralization in the hands of a bureaucratic government is pretty sure of establishing a tyrannical and vexatious rule. Thus it happens that while the Legislative Assembly is indulging in undignified squabbles and party contentions, it is in the power of the President's transition government gradually to break up, or at least materially diminish, the National Guard both in the capital and the departments. It is for Englishmen to beware in time of the lamentable results of centralized government. We have made many advances of late years in this direction, but happily, as last week's Parliament proves, the attachment to local independence is not yet extinct amongst us.

The threats of Prussia, if her wishes are not carried out in reference to the division of power in the new central German Government, to return to the old Confederation are even more ludicrous than the inconsistencies of French politicians. For something like two years past Prussia has been expending all its tapeology, and has actually run the risk of war, in defence of its position, that this body has had no legal existence since the Frankfurt Parliament. Now, to serve its ambitious purposes, the ghost which no one would believe in is clothed with flesh and blood, once more set on its throne, and Germany is invited to do it homage. Not oftener does Judy revive after having been despatched by the baton of Punch, than is the worn-out *Bund* galvanized into existence, when either Austria or Prussia pulls the strings. Curiously enough, while this wretched pantomime is being acted, there appears a State paper—with good reason attributed to M. Manteuffel—in which he complains of the failure of the paternal system of government in Prussia. It is well known, that from the infant-school to the highest degree of the university, the Prussian is never out of the paternal hands of the Government as "the great teacher." Yet M. Manteuffel laments over "the godlessness of the age, and the worshipping of human wisdom amongst the educated classes." The Prussian people will not follow the King and his Minister in all their dishonourable compromises and inconsistencies. They will not say black is white even at the bidding of a paternal government. One witness on the subject says:—"The 'system' begins early, continues long, and includes all; and yet the hatred in whole classes of the taught for their teachers is appalling."

#### THE CENSUS.

THE wearisome and seemingly interminable controversy originated by the "Papal aggression," has converted Parliament into an arena of ecclesiastical discussion, and, for the time being, excludes from notice all purely political affairs. We are left, consequently, all the more free to select our topics, and, in the exercise of that freedom, we believe we cannot more usefully employ ourselves, or render our readers a more timely service, than in bringing under notice the preparations made for taking the Census of 1851.

The present year bids fair to be a distinguished one. The Great Exhibition would of itself suffice to lift it into eminence, and make it hereafter memorable. Possibly, too, it may be looked back upon as the year in which the Imperial Parliament met to no purpose but to grant supplies—or, peradventure, its political annals may prove far more stirring than is now anticipated by any party. But, assuredly, 1851 will be noted as the first year in which authentic materials were collected by public authority for forming a correct judgment of the occupational, educational, and denominational condition of the whole people of these realms.

We shall endeavour to describe, from the forms of returns to be issued, the kind of information sought to be obtained. Previously to Sunday, the

30th of March, every householder in the United Kingdom will be supplied with a schedule, in which he is bound, under a penalty of from two to five pounds, to insert a list of the family, visitors, and servants, who shall have slept or abode in his house on the above-mentioned night. He is required to state respecting each individual then living or sojourning with him, the name and surname, relationship to the family, condition, sex, age at the last birthday, rank, occupation, or profession, and place of nativity. He is also to notify if any of them be deaf and dumb, or blind. Some of these particulars, we believe, are now demanded for the first time—and while, perhaps, two or three of them might be regarded as inquisitorial and impertinent, if the information sought were for individual ends, it must be admitted that as yielding bases for public conclusions of the highest value, such particulars have not been improperly added to those which previous custom had sanctioned.

A new feature, however, and one of great interest will distinguish the Census of 1851. Arrangements are made for ascertaining, as accurately as may be, the religious and educational condition of the people. In regard to the former, two sets of schedules will be issued—one relating to "Established Churches;" the other, to chapels, &c., not of the Establishment. The information to be elicited will give the name, description, and situation of the edifice, the date of erection, and (in the case of Established Churches, if erected since 1800) the mode in which the cost was defrayed—the estimated number of persons attending divine worship therein on Sunday, the 30th inst., the average number of worshippers for a specified number of months, the space (in square feet) available for worship, the number of free sittings, and, in regard to places of public worship connected with the Establishment, how they are endowed. This method of inquiry, without being in the least inquisitorial, will furnish a very close approximation to the relative strength, activity, and zeal of every religious denomination in the country, and will very properly exclude from future denominational statistics, that unfortunately large class of people who belong to no religious body, but who have always hitherto been claimed as members of the Establishment.

The remaining set of schedules have reference to education, and are very skillfully framed so as to elicit all the information which it is of public importance to have. They embrace every kind of school, in which daily tuition is carried on, public or private—Collegiate Schools, Endowed Grammar Schools, Private Classical and Commercial Schools, schools in connexion with the National or other school society, Dame, or Infant Schools, Ragged Schools, Workhouse Schools, Prison Schools, &c. They will furnish, when returned, a great variety of important particulars, showing the number of persons of both sexes in the United Kingdom under instruction, and what kind of instruction, illustrating the growth of educational agency, grouping the scholars into classes determined by age, giving the branches of study pursued, and the number of teachers employed, and several minor items scarcely less interesting. Evening schools for adults, Sunday-schools, and literary or scientific societies, are included in these schedules, and the points of information sought such as none can reasonably object to give, and all would deem it important to know. All the preparations have evidently been made with great care, intelligence, and forethought, and do great credit to the parties to whom they have been entrusted.

We observe that, in both Houses of Parliament, these denominational and educational schedules have been fiercely assailed by the High Church party, as going beyond the authorization of the Act of Parliament, and as offensively inquisitorial. We can readily understand this explosion of rage on their part. The Established Church has always claimed to be the Church of the great majority of the people—and, doubtless, giving her the benefit of all "absenters," she could contrive to make it believed. But when her bulk comes to be measured, not by her own pretensions, nor by the willing imagination of her adherents, but by the number of actual worshippers in her sanctuaries, and in the space she provides for church accommodation, it will be found that she is not so superior to the sectaries as she has been wont to boast, and that the lofty assumptions compatible with a state of statistical ignorance will appear perfectly ridiculous in the light of authentic and accurate information. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* Hence the grumblings. The natural tendency of such inquiries begins to excite dismay. The result of them may prove very disastrous. Nobody knows better than the leading friends of the Establishment the truth of the old maxim, *omne ignotum pro magnifico*. Some mystery is essential to her power. To be seen as she is is to lose half her influence, especially over the imagination. Twilight best becomes her pretensions—daylight will go far to undo her. Some such thoughts as these, we suppose, stirred the ire of Lords Stanley and Hardwicke, and of Mr. Goulburn, for the terms in

which they condemned these inquiries betrayed a soreness of feeling for which we cannot otherwise account.

The various religious bodies unconnected with the Establishment are, we believe, as such, most anxious to further the design of the Government. The Congregational Union of England and Wales, the Baptist Union, and the Wesleyan Committee of Privileges, have circulated, in their respective spheres of influence, urgent recommendations to comply with the desire of the Executive, and to prepare the required returns with conscientious care and accuracy. There may be individuals here and there who demur to this. We cannot see any reasonable ground on which to base their objections. The information is not asked with a view to legislation. It is such as all parties are interested in obtaining, and such as no organization but that of government can properly secure. It seems to us to be one of those methods by which the civil administration, without trespass upon the rights of any, may largely augment the nation's capital stock of useful knowledge. Even if it should result in revealing the weakness of the voluntary system in this country, we say that if such weakness really exists, it is far better that the fact should be known. We have no great fear, for our own part, that the issue will be a reproach to the non-established denominations—but we do say, that it will be a great advantage on all hands that "things as they are" should be withdrawn from the region of doubt and mystery. We earnestly hope, therefore, that none will decline such aid as they can give in this matter. They will do far more to injure truth by trying to conceal it, than by helping to disclose it. Above all, we trust that a scrupulous regard to accuracy will be everywhere observed. Society, we think, has a right to demand thus much. Some trouble, doubtless, must be incurred—but it is but for once in ten years—to no individual will it be overwhelming—and the aggregate information communicated will become the common possession of the country, cheaply purchased, and incalculably valuable. Every laudible motive may conspire to prompt cheerful and painstaking attention to this business—philosophy, patriotism, and religion. We are confident that their appeal will not be made in vain.

#### POLITICAL ANARCHY.

THE brief pregnant record which closes a chapter in Jewish history—that there was no judge in Israel in those days, and every man did that which was right in his own eyes—is suggestive of a social perfection hitherto unattainable, or of social disorder not long endurable. It is not a normal condition of humanity, but a type of its highest possible advancement, or of an unnatural derangement rapidly tending to self-destruction. Government is a necessity, because ignorance, if not perversity, is a natural attribute of man; and the necessity decreases with the acquisition of knowledge and the exercise of reason. But it does not follow that the absence or weakness of government is an invariable index of social advancement—it is sometimes a symptom of decay and a prelude to dissolution. When the insignia of authority and administration are withdrawn, it may be because their realities are enthroned in every heart, and instinct in all public life—or it may be because they have fallen from feeble hands, and been trampled on by a lawless rabble. When every man does that which is right, the millennium will have come—when every man does that which is only right in his own eyes, Satan may be said to be let loose.

Thus it is that tyranny has ever been preferred to anarchy, and that the one has always alternated with the other. Constitutional government is held to be the embodiment of political wisdom, because it, theoretically, preserves a State from either. But little experience is required to show that even parliaments may degenerate into either extremes; and hence government by parties has come to be a thing as well understood as government by majorities and responsible ministers: Lord Brougham has written instructively in development of the idea. Party has its evils—it has left the impress of them deep on the history of our country. It has diverted many noble intellects from the service of mankind to its own paltry objects—obstructed and crushed much rising but independent ability—kept asunder kindred spirits, and wounded more than one great heart to death. It flung Peel from office in the hour of his greatest achievement, but was itself dislocated in the effort. It is now powerless for more than negative mischief. Like a disjointed serpent, it may have many stings, but can no more effect a political Laocoon. We are now witnessing the antithesis to what our fathers looked at and groaned under during the thirty years that Pitt, Perceval, and Liverpool successively rode the high horse of a strong party, kept in check by a respectable opposition. The present is a period of political anarchy. We are still without a Government, though Russell and all the Elliots and Greys are back to office. Long a Ministry on sufferance, they are now a Ministry on compulsion



—held down to their seats by the fears of those who long to succeed them, but who are obliged to let "I dare not wait upon I would." The Family Cabinet has lost the reins of its own house. Not a clansman now obeys the bugle of his chief. The Treasury underlings forget to cheer, and the lash of the whipper-in has lost its sting to the veriest hound of the Whig kennel. Pocketborough can now boast its independent member, and every crotchet enters its hobby on the floor of the House. Any motion on the notice-paper stands a better chance than one put down by a Minister. And yet Lord John complains of party spirit, and is virtuously angry with an opponent for not giving him instant battle! When the ruined Mars Antony challenged Augustus to single combat, the victor at Actium replied, "Antony has blades enow to die on beside my sword." So with his lordship and Mr. Baillie. He may as well commit suicide upon the budget as hasten to be run through at Ceylon. The simple truth is, he has lost the governing faculty, if ever he possessed that divine endowment. He is now palpably wanting, not so much in administrative ability, but in depth of principle and earnestness of purpose. No one has faith in his strength of intellect or will. His rapid descent from the fiery altitude of the Durham letter to the swampy level of his toothless bill—his paltering with the hopes of the Jews for political emancipation, and insulting the common sense of the public by returning to office with Sir Charles Wood—his supercilious repudiation of Parliamentary Reform, and imploring promises of its adoption—have revealed him either the insincere in profession or the infirm in purpose, the trickster or the imbecile; and by neither will the House of Commons or the country consent to be reigned over—to rule he does not aspire.

We do not level these remarks at the Premier exclusively. They point themselves at his colleagues, and at most of his contemporaries. His is the worst form of the sin of the age—lack of objective principle, definite purpose, and self-governing consistency. Palmerston is becoming widely suspected of having cloaked it through a lifetime under his mettled bearing, and the impetuous Stanley is beginning to "sickly o'er his native resolution with the pale cast" of double-dealing. Graham is felt to have no regal thought beyond the maintenance of what he has helped to gain—a bulwark against retrogression, but not a leader into the future. And what of the progress party? for such a party we believe there is, though we may almost count off its members upon our fingers. What of the men whose exclusion from office the nation feels as an insult to them and an injustice to itself—who would infuse into a Ministry the young blood of the new school they represent, ventilate the official atmosphere with the air of a world in motion, and revive the art of government as painting and poetry are revived at intervals by artists fresh from the field and wood? Would not the men to whom we allude be nearer at this hour to Downing-street if they had been less careful to offend its present occupants—less cautious in unfolding a banner around which the people might rally as worth fighting under? If they had put forward four or five years ago such a programme as they now accept—a greatly extended suffrage, with its concomitant securities—would not the tide of national feeling have borne them, ere this, to the presence of sovereignty, and the voice of the people have directed her Majesty in the choice of councillors? It is yet in their power to constitute a centre of attraction, to which all the materials of political strength now afloat and inorganic must gravitate, and with which all the elements of political progress will combine. They may terminate the prevailing anarchy, substitute for it a comparative reign of justice, and advance the advent of "the monarchy of man," as the martyr Elliott designated self-government, personal and social.

**THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.**—The meeting of the British Association at Ipswich is to commence on Wednesday, July the 2nd, and extend over seven or eight days. From the presence of the most distinguished scientific men throughout the world in England during the ensuing summer, this is expected to be the most brilliant meeting the association has ever had. The local secretaries have already received the names of several hundred intending visitors, among whom are Lucien Buonaparte, Prince of Canino; Sir R. Murchison, Sir H. de la Beche, Sir W. Jardine, Sir C. Lyell, Sir D. Brewster; Professors Daubeny, Silliman (of America), Owen, Ansted, and the celebrated naturalist, M. Lorrillier, a relative of the late Baron Cuvier.

**DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.**—On Saturday morning an explosion took place in the Victoria Colliery, at Nithhill, belonging to the Messrs. Coats, of Paisley. From fifty to sixty men and boys were down at the time, and it was supposed that all had perished. The gearing of the pit was broken to pieces by the explosion, and lies in a state of wreck at the bottom, preventing access to the pit. It has since been ascertained that sixty-one perished.

## THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The "note of preparation" is now sounding with the utmost effect throughout the Crystal Palace; as it is only by an extraordinary "organization of labour" that the internal arrangements can be completed by the first of May. During the last week the process of testing the galleries by means of a great moving weight, composed of 68 lb. balls in frames, has been carried on. Not the slightest indications of any flaw or weakness have been detected. The total weight employed was 7½ tons.

The *Exhibition Express* gives the following picture of what is going on within the walls of glass:—

The two great sections into which the building in Hyde-park is divided offer at the present moment, even to the most unobservant visitor, a very remarkable contrast. The foreign or eastern division is characterised by an almost unbroken quiet. Hundreds of painters pursue their noiseless avocation on scaffolds erected beneath the roof. A few German carpenters are languidly occupied in tacking together flimsy-looking partitions in the Austrian compartment, and occasionally a party of red-coated sappers and miners, with true military nonchalance and indifference, drag on trucks, to their appointed hoardings, such packages of foreign goods as have undergone the ordeal of examination by the Custom-house officers. Leaving this unattractive scene behind, the visitor crosses the transept, and entering the British half of the building, feels at once, from intimations of the most unmistakable nature, that he is in another region—a little world of bustling life, energy, and progress, upon which, if imaginative, he may fancy the Genius of Industry to be smiling with complacent admiration. The clangour of hundreds of hammers, wielded by sinewy arms, assails his ears—large gangs of workmen are employed in lifting pieces of heavy machinery by the aid of powerful tackling and purchases—peripatetic machines of bone and muscle, and familiarly known as "navvies," fling from their shoulders to the ground with seeming carelessness huge planks, which, as they fall, make an astounding crash. Excavators are sinking foundations, masons are building up walls, and quick-eyed and thoughtful-looking artisans are everywhere superintending the arrangement of their darling productions. Nearly the whole of the heavy machinery which is to be exhibited is now in the building.

The United States frigate, "St. Lawrence," Commander Sands, arrived at Southampton on Thursday, freighted with 1,000 tons of packages, forming the contribution of our Transatlantic cousins. The freight was so much larger than was expected, that "all the armament of the 'St. Lawrence,' save only the guns on her upper spar deck, had to be taken out." A happy omen!

Among the weightier articles which have arrived, are the whole of the parts of the celebrated hydraulic press by which the tubes of the Britannia Railway-bridge were lifted to their present situation. Some detached portions of this enormous apparatus weigh no less than fifteen tons.—The Great Northern Railway has undertaken to lay down 200 yards of specimen permanent railway, embracing all the latest improvements of construction and apparatus, for the trial of the troop of locomotive engines which will be exhibited. The work is already begun.—In the west-end of the galleries, and directly facing the great central avenue, workmen are busily engaged in rearing an organ, of extraordinary dimensions and great alleged power. It has been constructed by Mr. Willis, of Manchester-street, Battle-bridge, and will weigh more than thirty tons. It rests upon the ordinary supports of the gallery, extending over little more than one of the twenty-four feet bays.—In the western vestibule, two large bells, from the foundry of Mr. Murphy, of Dublin, have a place assigned to them; but if their tones be no purer than the poetry with which they are inscribed, the seldomer they are sounded, the better it will be for musical ears. The following distich, in gilt lettering, appears upon the larger bell:—

At length hear joy resound from Erin's voice;  
Albert commands, and Ireland's bells rejoice.

—The Queen will exhibit the beautiful carpet worked for her by a hundred ladies of Great Britain. It is said also that her Majesty will confide the celebrated Koh-i-noor diamond to the custody of the Commissioners for exhibition.

About six thousand of the season tickets of admission to the Great Exhibition have been sold—in the proportion of about three gentleman's tickets to every two lady's tickets. A probable calculation by "Inquirer," in the *Daily News*, gives the following financial receipts for admission. Season tickets at a mean price of £2 12s. 6d., 8,000=£21,000; tickets on each of the second and third days at £1 each, 7,500=£15,000; admissions on each of the following eighteen days at 6s., 6,000=£27,000; shilling tickets, £2,000; half-a-crown tickets for Fridays, £1,000, and crown tickets for Saturdays, £1,500 a day respectively, for twenty weeks,=£90,000; total, £153,000.

**A REFORM MEETING AT NORWICH.**—Mr. Hume being in Norfolk, on business with the magistrates, was invited to address a meeting of reformers in St. Andrew's Hall, which he did, on Friday evening. Though only a short notice was given, two thousand persons were present, and received the hon. member with great enthusiasm. Mr. Tillet moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hume.

**ELECTIONEERING MOVEMENTS.**—The *Cambridge Chronicle* states that a requisition is about to be presented to Mr. G. F. Young to allow himself to be put in nomination for Cambridgeshire, and predicts his success in conjunction with Lord George Manners and Mr. Yorke.—The *Leeds Mercury* says that Mr. S. Crawford has signified his intention of resigning his connexion with the borough of Rochdale in the event of a dissolution.

## MUSICAL GOSSIP.

(From the *Spectator*.)

We have heard it whispered that her Majesty's servants, although not understood to act remarkably well together, design to appear in a concert, on an early day in April. The annexed scheme of the performances having been handed to us, we insert it for the information of our readers, though we cannot vouch for its entire accuracy at this stage of the undertaking.

### PART I.

Air, Lord John Russell, "Che farò" Gluck.  
Scena, Lord Grey, "In sweetest harmony they lived" Handel.  
Fantasia, Lord Palmerston (on double flageolet) on subjects from *Fra Diavolo*.....Auber.  
Irish melody, "Paddy Whack," whistled by Lord Clanricarde....Unknown Author.  
Funeral Wail of the Hindoos, Lord Broughton, accompanied by the Solicitor-General on the tom-tom..  
Finale and chorus, by the entire company, "All we like sheep have gone astray".....Handel.

### PART II.

Recitative and air, Chancellor of the Exchequer, "He hath laid his yoke upon us".....Handel.  
Ballad, Sir George Grey, "There's no place like home".....Bishop.  
Duet, Lord John Russell and Chancellor of the Exchequer, "All'idea di quel metallo".....Rossini.  
American national melody, Lord Carlisle, "Yankee Doodle".....Unknown Author.  
Cantata, Marquess of Lansdowne, "In native worth".....J. Haydn.  
Air, Lord Chancellor, "Dove sono".....Mozart.  
Grand finale, the "De Profundis," principal solos by Lord "Mint o' trouble."

Sir Denis Le Marchant will officiate as conductor; and a well-trained chorus will be led by Mr. B. Hawes. N.B. The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to the relief of the unfortunate suitors in the Court of Chancery, whose cases await the decision of Lord Truro.

VIVAT REGINA.

**ADULTERATION OF COFFEE.**—A deputation from London, Liverpool, and Birmingham, on the subject of the adulteration of coffee, consisting of Mr. T. Baring, M.P. (chairman), Mr. G. Moffatt, M.P., Messrs. Twining, Peek, and other large dealers, have had an interview with Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the previous day a large meeting, including representatives of the largest houses in London, Liverpool, &c., was held in the metropolis on the subject of coffee adulteration. Although there was a very noisy opposition to the resolutions against chicory being surreptitiously vended under the name of coffee, not a single argument was offered in justification. A sample of stuff was produced to the meeting, "consisting of burnt peas, dog biscuit, powdered earth, and other materials too horrid to mention," which, of course, if adulteration is to be permitted in any shape, must also be tolerated; yet, this exhibition was met by an avowal from a retail trader of his perfect contentment with the system which permits such mixtures, while another speaker also had just previously asserted that it leads to an improvement in the strength and palatable properties of coffee. Notwithstanding the uproar, however, with which the small dealers listened to every condemnation of the evil, resolutions were eventually carried, that the adulteration of coffee should be met in the same way by the Government as the adulteration of any other dutiable article; that the poor are at present imposed upon to a most pernicious extent; that it is a precedent fraught with serious evils to encourage such proceedings by a legal sanction; and that an interview (alluded to above) should be obtained with Lord John Russell and Sir C. Wood to urge prompt and effective measures of prevention. It may be desirable to mention that the tradesmen who spoke in condemnation of the prevailing practice were Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, Ridgway and Co., Mr. Twining, Mr. Payne, of Regent-street, Mr. Quick, of Fenchurch-street, and Mr. Deane, of Shoreditch. The two firms mentioned among the cases cited in the *Lancet*, whose coffee was found to be entirely free from adulteration, were Richard Knight and Son, of Gracechurch-street, and Mr. Betts, of Oxford-street. It must be plain, however, that as things at present stand houses of this description can have no fair chance against their less strict competitors.

**CONFESSION OF DROXY.**—The *Chelmsford Chronicle* states that Droxy has made a substantial confession of his guilt. He has at times dropped statements tending to blacken the character of his victim, as to her proposing to him the commission of other crimes—an assertion to which not much credit is attached—and to the effect that he had meditated the crime, and had carried the rope about with him for the purpose some time before its commission—that he accomplished the murder by stepping behind her as they were walking, and slipping the rope over her neck; adding, also, that the mark on her hand was not produced by his teeth, but by his finger nails.

A few weeks ago a cause came on for argument in the Superior Court of New York, when the defendant's answer was produced to the Court in the shape of a document of some six thousand folios. Judge Duer inspected the prodigy of pleading, and then gravely suggested "that it had by all means better be sent to the World's Fair, as a specimen of American industry."



## THE HALF CENTURY: ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

"History may be defined as the biography of nations."—Dr. Arnold.

[Continued from page 189.]

### CHAPTER VII.

Death of Napoleon—the second Congress of Vienna—the Spanish and Italian Revolutions—the Greek War of Independence—Restoration of Absolutism in Italy by Austria—the Congress of Verona—Suicide of Lord Londonderry—Accession of Mr. Canning to power—his difficulties and triumph—Invasion of Spain by a French army—the necessity of peace to England—Recognition of the Independence of the Spanish Colonies.

NAPOLEON was dead. On the 5th of May, 1821, he had quietly given up, in his island prison, that mighty spirit which had for twenty years "filled the post-horns of all Europe" at their every blast; and through six years of captivity had attracted apprehensive or regretful glances. We need not here moot the method of his treatment or demeanour—whether his gaolers added to their fears the deeper meanness of needless indignities; or whether his own bearing was that worthy of a great man in adversity—"a sight for the gods." Nor will we attempt to moralize upon the spectacle of that figure, grown corpulent and diseased, gazing from an insulated rock upon the ocean that but faintly imaged his own unrest—or of the burial beneath the willow. The brief *en passant* record of Napoleon's death is more impressive to us who have gone over the previous pages, than could be the most elaborate *éloge*.

Napoleon dead, surely the epoch of peace had come. The kings who had solemnly proclaimed him troubler of the nations, might surely congratulate each other and their subjects, with the meek gladness which became so holy a fraternity, upon the descent of the arch-foe of God and man to a prison more secure than even St. Helena. Rather might it bring a smile to the cold cheek of the dead to see himself avenged upon his victors—to see them plagued by the spirits they had raised against him, and about themselves to be gathered like him to the grave, but unlike him, by all unhonoured and unwept. In the summer of 1821, the members of the Holy Alliance were in dismay and perplexity—within five or six years they had nearly all been smitten with violent or sudden death.—The great events of that period we will endeavour to narrate in a single chapter.

We have brought up [chapter I.] continental affairs to the Congress of Carlsbad, held in the summer of 1819, in consequence of that intense democratic spirit which took its fiercest shape in the assassination of Kotzebue. The resolutions then adopted—including the appointment of a sort of central committee of vigilance, at Mayence—were so little effectual in the suppression of German liberalism, now strengthened by sympathy with that of France, in mutual forgetfulness of the war of 1812, that Prince Metternich convened another Congress of Vienna at the close of the year, intending to draw yet closer the bonds which united the minor states in obedience to the determined absolutism of Austria, by restricting the power of the provincial diets, and increasing their obligations to federal action. While the Congress was sitting [on the 1st of January, 1820] an insurrection broke out near Cadiz, which, suppressed at first, revived and rapidly spread over all Spain. It took the form of an armed demand for the constitution of 1812. The army, officers and men, generally siding with the insurgents, the King did not hold out long. On the morning of the 10th of March, he convoked the Cortes—in the evening, a prisoner in his palace, he proclaimed the constitution: it would abolish the Inquisition, but scarcely interrupt his favourite occupation of embroidering petticoats for the Virgin. In August the Portuguese claimed and obtained from John the Sixth a similar boon. The Italian peninsula upheaved with the shock of the Iberian. First the subjects of old Ferdinand of Naples wrested from him just such a constitution as Ferdinand of Spain had conceded. Then the liberals of Piedmont and Lombardy prepared to rise, but trusting to Charles Albert, were betrayed by him then, as Prince of Casignano, as they have since been betrayed by him as King of Sardinia. Yet further south and east, sea and land were vibrating to the impulse that seemed to have quickened the most down-trodden peoples into strength and indignation. Greece had risen against her ancient foe and cruel oppressor—with the sympathies of all Christendom on her side; and with special expectation of help from the Czar, though his brother was then torturing the nobles of Poland in the streets of Warsaw. Alexander was actually preparing to assist the Greeks, when Metternich—who had a double objection to Russia's interference; the fear of her aggrandisement, and the danger of encouraging resistance to the legitimate tyranny of even the Grand Turk—checked his benevolence by disclosing the existence of a conspiracy amongst the officers of his own Guard. The streets of every university town in Germany every night echoed with the revolutionary strains of students and young burghers, and from Hamburg to Frankfort-on-the-Maine were displayed the symbols of Teutonic freedom and unity. The King of Prussia was improvising in his yet youthful kingdom an order of nobility, while the King of Sweden was forbidding the Commons of Norway to abolish their ancient aristocracy. The Government of Denmark were consigning the young preacher, Dampé, to an imprisonment that only terminated with his life. Was France tranquil, amidst the turmoil, beneath the sceptre of her restored Bourbons? Quite otherwise. Her soil, like that of Italy and Germany, was "honeycombed with secret societies;" and hatred of the Jesuit-governed dynasty frenzied one brain at least into bloodthirstiness. One Sunday night [February 14, 1820], as the Duke de Berri, second son of the reigning monarch's brother—and, as the former and the elder son of the latter were childless, a presumptive heir to

the throne—was leaving the opera, he was stabbed by one Louvel. The Spanish and Neapolitan revolutions naturally aggravated the alarm caused by this melancholy event. The contiguity of Spain to France, and the consequent facility of communication between the liberals of both countries, and the relationship of the reigning families, rendered it probable that the stronger government would interfere in behalf of the weaker. Under pretence of shutting out from France a fever then prevalent about Barcelona, a line of troops was drawn out at the foot of the Pyrenees; and was not removed when the epidemic was no longer a tenable excuse for their presence. In the spring of 1821, an Austrian army invaded the Neapolitan territory, and before the summer was over, the unfortunate revolutionists had expiated on the field or scaffold, or were suffering in more cruel captivity, the sin of presuming to change their form of government—for with no other crime have they ever been charged: our own Revolution of 1688 was not more peaceably accomplished. The invading army, forty thousand strong, was quartered for five years upon the inhabitants, and every soldier authorized to take double pay. Every town of Italy in which liberalism had appeared, was similarly visited; literally thousands of persons, chiefly of the higher or middle ranks, suffering imprisonment and ruin. By the summer of 1822, it was clear that a French invasion of Spain had been resolved on, and that to obtain the sanction of the other powers of Europe was the real object of the diplomatic congress summoned to assemble in September at Verona, to discuss Greek, Russian, and Turkish business. England was the only sovereignty from which opposition was the least likely; and that rather from the old national jealousy of French influence in Spain, than from the natural indignation of one constitutional government at the proposed suppression of another. The minister who had represented her at Vienna would do so at Verona, changed only in name from Castlereagh to Londonderry. The hatred which he had inspired wherever men were struggling for freedom—the execration the mention of him excited in every secret society on the continent, as well as in every democratic club at home—was security enough for England's consent to the trampling-out of Spanish liberalism.

The congress of Verona was opened in due time, and England was represented there—but not by Lord Londonderry. He had betaken himself, at the close of the session [August the 6th], to his seat at Foot's Cray, leaving his colleagues to attend the King to Scotland. They had observed of late that he was easily harrassed and wearied—they were even perplexed and alarmed by his occasional talk of visions, and of horrible plots against his private character; but a few weeks' rest and ruralizing, and then the gaiety of an Italian city, it was thought would restore the balance of his powers. On the morning of the 18th of August, his valet entered his chamber as usual, but found him on the floor in a pool of his own blood—he had cut the carotid artery with a penknife he had bought the day before. Extraordinary was the sensation produced by this event. We, who live in times when the bitterest political antagonists do not override common humanity, are shocked to read how eagerly men told each other the tidings, how faces brightened at the hearing, and how the gashed body was greeted with acclamations by the populace as it was borne to its final depository in Westminster Abbey. This is so unlike the English character, that we cannot but believe there was something in the public bearing of the man to account for it; and all that we are told of his private generosity and kindness, his strong consciousness of rectitude and truthful courage, fails to divest his dreadful death of a retributive aspect. The discrepancy between the feelings inspired by the man and the ruler, is one of a class of facts the key to which has yet to be found.

The Duke of Wellington went to Verona in the place of Lord Londonderry. The change seemed of little significance—but it was in truth the turning point in our foreign policy. He went not, as Castlereagh would have gone, the representative of his own mind and will; but as the mouth and hand of a mind and will now for the first time uppermost in English councils. Of all the millions of men to whom the news of Londonderry's untimely end was as the voice of fate, it was most emphatically so to George Canning. Refusing to participate in the proceedings against Queen Caroline, he resigned his place on the Board of Control, and spent the year in travel. On his return, there was room for him at the Cabinet-table, would the King have consented. Sidmouth was bent on retiring—"because," he says, "my official bed was become comparatively a bed of roses;" that is, there were no more plots to detect or seditions to put down. He was succeeded in the Home Office, very quietly, by Mr. Peel, before secretary for Ireland—introduced by the retiring minister with an eulogy on his "becoming and creditable" demeanour. To strengthen the weakened ministry, a coalition with the Grenville section of the Whigs was accepted as a sore necessity. The old nobleman who gave a name to that party, would give nothing more than his name to the ministry: he had retired from public life, and would not return to it. His friend the Marquis of Buckingham, was made a duke; Mr. Charles Wynne took the presidency of the Board of Control; and other retainers received rich prizes for the few votes and lessened influence they brought. That the Marquis of Wellesley succeeded Lord Talbot as Viceroy of Ireland, was the only positive gain to the cause of good government. Throughout these changes, the country kept its eye on Mr. Canning—now the more conspicuous by his isolation. As an orator, he was admitted to be the first of his age—genius for statesmanship seemed to sit upon his lofty brow, and to breathe through his eloquence—and his administrative talent had been fully proved and trained in the subordinate offices he had filled. The East India Company resolved to avail themselves of the high ability which a king's ill-temper prevented the country from employing. The announcement that he would shortly proceed to India as Governor-General produced an almost universal feeling of shame and regret; but nothing could be done.



At the close of the session of 1822, he went down to Liverpool to take leave of his constituents, and to spend a few days with Mr. Gladstone (father to the present member for the University of Oxford), prior to embarkation. It was on his journey down that news reached him of the terrible end of his old Wimbledon Common opponent. The leave-taking was turned into a festival, notwithstanding he assured the five hundred gentlemen who entertained him that he knew no more of what would ensue than the humblest in the crowds that cheered him in the streets; they felt it impossible he could now be spared. It was not till a month later (September the 11th) that the Foreign Office was offered him by the premier, Lord Liverpool—his old school-fellow and unwavering friend, Jenkinson. It was neither offered nor accepted without a struggle. Canning must have felt like one stepping into the place of the fallen in battle; for he knew the jealousies, hatreds, and distrusts, that would now be let loose upon him. It was a standing accusation against him, from all parties, that he was an adventurer;—with Tories and Whigs, it was his sin that, not being born of one of the ruling families, he was not content to serve and be patronized by them—with Radicals, that, being one of the people, he consorted with aristocrats, and was proud in his bearing as the proudest. Such are the inevitable incidences of a false position! He had replied to this prejudice in 1816, in language that inflamed the former class to undying animosity:—"To this charge, as I understand it, I am willing to plead guilty. A representative of the people, I am one of the people; and I present myself to those who choose me with only the claims of character (be they what they may), unaccompanied by patrician patronage or party recommendation. . . . There is a political creed which assigns to a certain combination of great families a right to dictate to the sovereign, and to influence the people; and this doctrine of hereditary aptitude for administration is, singularly enough, most prevalent among those who find nothing more laughable than the principle of legitimacy in the Crown. To this theory I have never subscribed. If to depend directly upon the people, as their representative in Parliament; if, as a servant of the Crown, to lean on no other support than that of public confidence—if that be to be an adventurer, I plead guilty to the charge; and I would not exchange that situation, to whatever taunts it may expose me, for all the advantages which might be derived from an ancestry of a hundred generations." With what other obstacles he had to contend, we shall see as we go along: suffice it to say, for the present, that the pride which might justly accompany the consciousness that he was an inexorable necessity in the State, was attended with a sense of isolation that might well give pause to his ambition. The effect of his presence in the Cabinet was instantly felt at Verona. Thither the Duke departed on the 17th, bearing with him these very decided instructions from the pen of the new Foreign Secretary:—"If there be a determined project to interfere by force, or by menace, in the present struggle in Spain, so convinced are his Majesty's Government of the uselessness and danger of any such interference, so objectionable does it appear to them in principle, as well as utterly impracticable in execution, that when the necessity arrives, or (I would rather say) when the opportunity offers, I am to instruct your Grace at once frankly and peremptorily to declare, that to any such interference, come what may, his Majesty will not be a party." The "opportunity" soon offered. Chateaubriand—who was then French Minister of Foreign Affairs—set forth in his most effective style, and to willing listeners, the mischiefs of the Spanish Revolution, and the special reasons that would justify France in interfering. The English Duke delivered his testimony—even gave it to be understood that his nation would have desired a very different re-settlement of the Italian governments—and withdrew from the Congress; which broke up with the understanding that France would work her way, but without formally approving it, and without taking any positive action on the nominal subject of their assembly, the Greek war. On the re-opening of Parliament, the King's speech announced the course that had been taken, and added, that his Majesty would do all in his power to avert the calamity of war between France and Spain. The address was carried with unanimity. Mr. Brougham delivered on the occasion one of his greatest speeches, vindicating the revolutionists, consequently reprobating the Holy Alliance, and advocating the position which the Government had taken up. Mr. Canning was not then in the House, not having been re-elected; but in a correspondence with the flowery Chateaubriand he ably maintained his position. The French King, on opening the Chambers, announced the intended invasion of Spain, and invoked the blessing of Heaven on his attempt to give the Spaniards such a constitution as would be most fitted for them. The English Minister commented on this both by letter and in Parliament, declaring that the principle involved—that political rights could be given or withheld by Kings at their pleasure—struck at the root of the British constitution. There were many who would have defended the Spanish constitution as if it had been our own—by force of arms; and upon whom the news that the Duc d'Angoulême had crossed the Pyrenees, unresisted by more than a British protest, fell as tidings of a heavy dishonour as well as of sympathetic grief. The new Minister was placed in the trying position of having to restrain, at the dictate of his judgment, the generous impulses he had helped to excite—exposed at once to the taunts of enemies and the reproaches of disappointed admirers. But he was equal, and far more than equal, to both. In the House of Commons a motion of censure upon his policy, as feeble and inadequate, was met by an amendment expressive of approbation and gratitude. The debate was thrice adjourned; and, on the last night, Mr. Canning vindicated the course he had resolved upon in one of the most remarkable of modern speeches—almost equalling, in its effect, what we read with incredulous wonder of the masterpieces of ancient eloquence. He showed that the next best thing to preventing a war between

France and Spain, was to prevent that war from becoming general—as, in the event of England's interference, all the powers of Europe would have arrayed themselves against the latter countries; for so early as the 5th of January, had Russia, Austria, and Prussia, withdrawn their ambassadors from Madrid;—that the evil had been confined, by the moral influence of England, to its least possible form;—that the Holy Alliance had been virtually broken up—at least, had been hindered from making war as a Congress;—and that it was still open to England to prevent the extension of French interference to Portugal, as was threatened, and to the South American colonies of Spain. The threatened ostracism was converted into an ovation. But for an accident—the doors of the House being closed before the few remaining non-contents could leave—the amendment would have been carried unanimously; as it was, the majority was three hundred and fifty-two to twenty!

The course of events, and the Minister's personal exertions, made the whole nation participate in the pacific enthusiasm with which he had inspired the Commons. The Spaniards behaved with a characteristic mixture of bravado and cowardice. The sight of the French columns was sufficient to turn the balance of the horrid civil war which had been some time waging, in favour of the "Bands of the Faithful;" as the soldiers of the Church and King were termed. Several British officers—among others, the brave Sir Robert Wilson; who had been disgraced for the very decided part he had taken with the Queen—went over to aid the Liberals; and their coffers were also somewhat replenished by the contributions of our citizens. But our countrymen gained little more than the mortification of getting wounded in miserable skirmishes, which their allies left them to fight; and of seeing the army they had gone to lead go over in troops to the invader. On the 24th of May, Madrid was entered; and by the 3rd of October, even Cadiz, in which the Cortes had shut up themselves and their King, surrendered. The most generous of nations could scarcely think it worth while to go to war for such a parcel of priest-ridden slaves;—but none could forbear a pang on learning that Riego, the luckless author of the revolution, had been hanged on a gibbet high as Haman's, every concession revoked, and the unfortunate country saddled with an army of occupation forty thousand strong. Mr. Canning aided this cooling-down of blind ardour into an intelligible and judicious policy of European liberty, by the speeches he delivered in our principal towns during a sort of autumnal tour. A passage in his harangue to the people of Plymouth, has taken its place among the highest flights of British oratory:—"The resources created by peace are means of war. In cherishing those resources, we but accumulate those means; our present repose is no more a proof of inability to act, than the state of inertness and inactivity in which I have seen those mighty masses that float in the waters above your town, is a proof they are devoid of strength, and incapable of being fitted for action. You well know, gentlemen, how soon one of those stupendous masses, now reposing on their shadows in perfect stillness—how soon, upon any call of patriotism or of necessity, it would assume the likeness of an animated being, instinct with life and motion; how soon it would ruffle, as it were, its swelling plumage; how quickly it would put forth all its beauty and its bravery, collect its scattered elements of strength; and awaken its dormant thunder. Such as is one of these magnificent machines, when springing from inaction into a display of its might, such is England herself; while apparently passive and motionless, she silently concentrates the power to be put forth on an adequate occasion."

Such words as these are deeds. And there were more such to be spoken. When the Houses reassembled [February 3rd, 1824], there were still more declaimers about what might and should have been done—the Marquis of Landsdowne at once lamenting the fate of Spanish liberalism, and advocating the recognition of the independence of those South American states, which his party had heretofore insisted on holding to their allegiance. Mr. Brougham poured a flood of invective upon France and Austria; but let fall a sentence which justified the ministerial policy more amply than could the most laboured apology—"England stands bound over in recognizances of eight hundred millions to keep the peace." Not that either Canning or Brougham considered that these heavy securities precluded us from the possibility of "a just and necessary war;" they were both of opinion that there was a line—unhappily within view—beyond which even the maintenance of peace would be calamitous and disgraceful; would be the violation of obligations weightier than any amount of debt. Mr. Canning had distinctly assured the country—and his words had been re-echoed even from the Andes—that should France attempt to reconquer, for herself or Spain, the revolted American colonies, the attempt would be resisted. We may be unable to see why the principle of non-intervention should not hold good on both sides of the Atlantic; and with what grace this declaration could come from the statesman who, a few years before, had carried a bill restraining English subjects from joining the insurgent colonists. The Minister, however, acted even up to the spirit of his declaration. In October, he communicated to the French Government his determination, and requested an explanation of their intentions; at the same time accrediting consuls to the now independent state of Buenos Ayres. Prince Polignac (who had succeeded Chateaubriand) explicitly avowed the desire of France to unite with the other powers of Europe in endeavouring "to bring back to a principle of union in government, whether monarchical or aristocratical, a people among whom absurd and dangerous theories were now keeping up agitation and disunion." Mr. Canning's reply was decisive—that every people has an exclusive right to select its own form of government; and that England was equally ready to recognise monarchies and republics.

W. W.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

President Napoleon has been compelled to accept another defeat at the hands of the majority in the Assembly, but he may be said to have broken the coalition. On Saturday, after a brilliant debate, the transitory bill for adjourning the elections in the National Guard was voted by 418 against 239. Lamartine, Cavaignac, Lamoriciere, Jules Favre, and other Republicans, spoke determinately against the measure, that the voice of universal suffrage might once more be heard in France, before the electoral law of May comes into operation. As there could be no doubt that the Guards would choose a vast majority of thoroughly Republican officers, the sensitively Conservative majority were anxious to ensure the delay. The President's wishes were known to be in the same direction; but then his Ministry should have taken the initiative—so that the vote of the Assembly is another indication of want of confidence, without the compensatory advantage of making him appear to suffer for the cause of the people.

Among out-of-door incidents are two worth mention. Michelet, the celebrated historian and professor, having given great offence by the democratic-social tone of his lectures, it was resolved to remove him. Three or four hundred students, determined that their favourite teacher should not be sacrificed to "the Jesuits" without a blow, marched to the Assembly in a column, and presented a laconic and truly republican petition, superscribed "The Citizen Students to the Citizen Representatives;" on their return march calling at the offices of the Liberal journals. The other incident is, that the Government having dissolved the National Guards of Strasbourg, the papers of that city reprint, side by side with the decree, the famous proclamation signed "Napoleon," issued in 1836, when the now President was a hopeless pretender.—A review was held on Friday in the Champ Elysées, chiefly for the pleasure of General Narvaex. The cries were mingled as usual—"Vive Napoleon" and "Vive la République."

Attempts to construct a permanent ministry, and to fuse the claims of the Bourbon and Orleans families, appear alike futile; and in both Thiers has the credit of being the mischievous impracticable. His client, the Duchess of Orleans, is once more stated to have finally forsworn surrendering the claims of her child; and the fury of the Legitimist journals evinces the present hopelessness of a union.

## GERMANY.

However near or distant may be the German Unity for which the exiles in London sigh, that in process of construction at Dresden seems as far off as ever. The plenary conferences have not yet reopened, as the premier diplomatists have not returned to Dresden. The Chambers of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg have wisely refused to allow the expenses of a representative to such an unsatisfactory assembly as the congress. Speculation, however, continues to busy itself with what is passing in the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna; and the predominant rumour is the resistance of the former to the design of the latter, does not amount to a vital difference.

From Prussia we learn that a law is about to be laid before the Chambers abolishing the privileges and immunities enjoyed by certain Separatists, Quakers, Memnonites, and Greek Christians. They have hitherto been exempted from civil and military service, but could not acquire landed property, and were compelled to pay a special tax, which will now be remitted. The Upper Parliament House was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 10th, but the building was only temporary, and the archives were preserved. The state-paper by M. Manteuffel, to which allusion was made in our last, is now disowned. It is declared not to be authentic—at least, never to have been communicated, so that the copy to which publicity was given by the *Daily News* correspondent was probably only a draft. The friends of free education—who are not despicable even in Prussia—seized with avidity on one of the paragraphs, which lamented the ungodliness of the people. "This," they exclaim, "is the fruit of a system extolled as a model by the State Educationists of Europe."

## ITALY.

The *Times* correspondent describes the sensation produced at Rome by the number of that journal intimating the probability of Lord John Russell's return to office, as "intense." He communicates information that will produce almost as great an effect at St. Stephen's:—

Though far from excusing the political action of the Vatican in this affair, I cannot but lament that the British Government has been so ill-informed by its political representative here, that a *prima facie* case has been established manifestly against it and in favour of the Pope. What will you say if I prove, from an official document, that the nomination of Dr. Wiseman as Archbishop of Westminster took place three years ago, and that the fact was as openly registered in the *Government Gazette* as the elevation of Pius IX. to the Holy See? I now send you the *Roman Gazette* of the 22nd of January, 1848, where, in the third column of the first page, you will find, printed in large letters, "In London, his Eminence, the Most Reverend Monsignore the Vicar-Apostolic, NOW Archbishop of Westminster (35, Golden-square)." . . . Had this circumstance been brought officially under the eyes of the British Government, it would have been impossible for Lord John Russell to have expressed any surprise at the late Papal bull, and to have pleaded ignorance of the nomination of a Papal hierarchy by the Pope in Great Britain as the foundation of the measure which he has recently originated. The question, therefore, now is,—did the gentleman who represents the

Foreign-office here notice this fact, and bring it under the cognizance of her Majesty's Ministers? or has Lord John Russell, with such a document before him, been guilty of the bad faith of suppressing it altogether? Surely, Lord Palmerston would have placed his agent's despatch under the eyes of his colleague; or is the British Government so badly served here, as elsewhere, that it is only through the newspapers that true revelations are made?

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

## LATEST NEWS OF THE KAFIR WAR.

The "Bosphorus," first of the new line of mail steam-ships to the Cape, arrived at Plymouth, on Wednesday, in thirty-eight days from Table Bay, with advices to the 2nd February, which extend the information from the seat of the Kafir war nearly a month later than last week's. The incidents of the narrative, however, are less important than interesting.

It will be recollected that Sir Harry Smith had regained King William's Town from Fort Cox; and that he was directing all his energies towards concentrating from Cape Town, Graham's Town, and Natal, a sufficient body of regular troops, and British and Native volunteers, to relieve the invested forts and repel the Kafirs. He had continued those preparations so far that he was just about ready to set out again when the latest advices were despatched to this country; and, in the mean while, several minor engagements had been fought by the garrisons of the invested forts with their besiegers—all to our advantage.

On the 3rd of January, a force of Kafirs attacked Fort White, which is the fort nearest to King William's Town—about twenty miles from it. Two of Sandilli's brothers commanded. The small garrison under Captain Mansergh reserved their fire till the Kafirs were on the breastworks, and then poured in a charge that killed twenty on the spot, and caused a retreat. On the 7th, the Kafir chief, Hermanus, who received from our Government a large grant of territory on the Blinkwater, in the district of Albany to the north of Fort Beaufort, gathered all his dependents, Kafir and Hottentot, and attacked Fort Beaufort. But friendly warning of the attack had been received, and the attacking force was defeated and totally dispersed. Hermanus himself was slain; and his body was carried into the fort and placed in the middle of the square with the British flag over it, as an example to all Hottentot beholders. Sir Harry Smith followed up this success of one of his outposts, with a proclamation declaring that the Crown lands granted to Hermanus had become forfeited by his treachery; that "the successors of Hermanus, and all their rebellious people, are for ever expelled from the limits of the colony; and that all men of this "wicked location," seen within the colony, are to be regarded as enemies and dealt with accordingly.

On the 21st, the most severe action that has yet occurred was fought between six thousand Kafir besiegers of Fort Hare, with its adjacent Fingo village of Alice, and the garrison of that outpost—about as many hundreds—under Major Somerset. Fort Hare lies beyond Fort White, from King William's Town. This attack was most determined; the Kafirs came on in regular divisions of columns, and steadily braved, for some time, a fire from two twenty-four pounders in the embrasures of the fort. Profiting by the havoc and confusion these at last caused, the garrison sallied, and, after a stubborn hand-to-hand conflict, compelled the Kafirs to draw off, leaving upwards of a hundred dead on the ground. The Fingoes, a native race, formerly held in bondage by the Kafirs, from which they were delivered in the war of 1836, and brought within the colony, and who have ever since been friendly to the British against the aggressive Kafirs, behaved with remarkable courage, and greatly contributed to the success. An affair occurred to the West of King William's Town, on the 24th, in which a small party of these Fingoes, under British command, defeated a much larger body of Seyolo's Kafirs. Sir Harry Smith issued a general order praising the valour of this body of "intrepid Fingoes" for the mode in which they drove off the party of "bullying Kafirs."

Pato continued staunch; and by his means the communication between King William's Town and East London, at the mouth of the Buffalo River, was kept open.

The accounts are not clear as to the number of troops yet arrived at King William's Town. Their number appears to be at least 1,600; and two pieces of field artillery have arrived. The burgher volunteers and native allies would seem to raise the whole force at Sir Harry Smith's command to about 6,000 men. It was understood that he purposed to march on Fort White, and into the heart of Sandilli's territory, about the end of January; in hopes that Sandilli would "make a stand"—that is, accept a general defeat.

## INDIA.

The Overland Mail informs us of the unconditional surrender of the fort Dharoor, in the Nizam's dominions, on the 4th of February; a portion of the Prince's territory has been made over to the Government of the East India Company as an equivalent for the debt of £60,000 due to it. In the Punjab 450 miles of canals are under construction. Lord Dalhousie is occupied with education in the Punjab, in which he is earnestly seconded by the inhabitants. The sum of £10,000 sterling has been stolen from the Oriental Bank, at Calcutta.

The Chinese papers add to these items the confirmation of Commissioner Lin's death; and the interesting fact of the discovery of a race of Jews in the interior of the country, 350 miles from Pekin, by some missionaries of the London Society!

From our southern colonies, *vid India*, we learn

that the intelligence of the separation of the province from the Sydney Government, by the passing of the Australian Colonies Bill through our Parliament, caused much rejoicing; the event had been celebrated by public holidays and general festivities.

## AMERICA.

The "Baltic" has arrived from New York in rather less than twelve days. The papers inform us that the thirty-first Congress has closed its last session, having passed the cheap postage law—debated a charge against Mr. Webster of having received fifty thousand dollars from some bankers of New York and Boston, and authorized the President to send a vessel for the conveyance of the Hungarian refugees. Something like a fight took place in the lobby between two representatives, previous to breaking up, on what account does not appear. The postage law will come into operation on the 1st of July. It provides for three cents postage on all prepaid letters, five cents if not prepaid, for all distances under 3,000 miles; over 3,000 miles, double those rates. A similar reduction takes place in the postage of newspapers and other periodicals. Samuel G. Goodrich, the world-renowned author of Peter Parley's histories, has been nominated Consul at Paris. The Church of St. Thomas, in New York, has been destroyed by fire; and the town of Fayetteville, Tennessee, nearly so by a tornado, and several lives lost. The notorious thief "One-eyed Thompson" has committed suicide, in prison. All the Pacific ports at Salvador and Honduras are now in a state of blockade by English ships. A war between those states and Guatemala appears inevitable, and both parties are sending forces to the frontier. The new Mexican President, Arista, is preparing for an active, and it is thought, beneficent administration.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Lamartine has presented to the French Assembly a petition from an admirer of Washington, requesting that a block of stone lying in the harbour of Cherbourg be given for a statue to the hero of American Independence.

The American frigate "St. Lawrence" is to call at one of the French ports, after discharging her cargo for the Exhibition, and take up the body of the famous Paul Jones—the first United States Commodore—now reposing in Paris.

The pamphlet entitled the "Banquet des Egaux, Londres, Feb. 24, 1851," has been seized by order of the authorities, and a prosecution instituted against the printer and editor and authors of some of the toasts.

Mr. Sims Reeves, the English tenor, made his first appearance on Saturday night at the Opera des Italiens, in the character of *Carlo*, in "Linda di Chamouni."

The Prussian Government having determined to adopt the use of postage stamps, has sent to Mons. Schwelle, one of the Inspectors-General to Paris and London, to study the details of the system adopted there.

It is proposed at Berlin to run an express-train which will perform the journey from thence to Cologne in twelve instead of twenty-two hours, and *vice versa*.

The *Independence*, of Brussels, announces that the Orleans family is about to leave Claremont, so as not to be in England during the Exhibition. The Queen will go to Brussels; the Duke of Nemours to his father-in-law; the Prince de Joinville, either to Scotland or to Portugal; and the Duke d'Aumale to Naples.

It is reported that the venerable Ludwig Tieck, the associate of Schlegel in the translation of the works of Shakspeare, is dead. The University of Berlin has just lost two of its members by death, Dr. Lachmann, Professor of Philosophy, and Member of the Academy of Sciences, and Dr. Stühr, Professor of History. From Copenhagen it is stated that the celebrated Danish naturalist, Oersted, died in that city on the 9th.

The number of public schools in Massachusetts is 3,878. Teachers, 4,304—males, 2,117; females, 2,187. Attendance in summer, 176,344; in winter, 194,403. Average wages of male teachers per month, including board, 34 dols. 98c.; females, 14 dols. 42c. The whole amount expended for public schools during the past year was 968,501 dols. 33c.

A new hotel is about to be built at Boston six stories high, with a dining-hall containing 5,625 square feet, and other rooms, to the number of 200, in due proportion. The building is to be erected by a joint-stock subscription.

The Maryland Convention have decided to disfranchise every one connected with duels. In case of death, it makes the offence murder in the first degree, and gives all the property of the survivor to the widow of the deceased.

The *Detroit Tribune* asserts that since the abolition, in 1846, of capital punishments in that State, flagrant crimes of all descriptions have decreased greatly. "There have been since 1846, in a population of 397,000, but three indictments for murder, and not one conviction; the jury not being able to agree in two instances, and the other case being one of confirmed insanity."

Jenny Lind has created a great *furor* in New Orleans. For the first ticket of the first concert 240 dollars were paid by a hatter, who previously had won Power's statue of the Greek Slave at a raffle; and the proceeds of the first five concerts were about £20,000 sterling. She was shortly to leave for St. Louis, &c., having refused to visit Mobile.



## LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &amp;c.

**METAIKIN v. WISEMAN.**—The defence in this case—the plaintiff's statements and arguments we gave in our last—occupied the Court from Monday till Friday of last week. The speeches of counsel are of a nature to defy more than a general description of their purport. They mainly endeavoured to show that Hamilton and Brown were unworthy of belief in any court of justice. With respect to Hamilton, Mr. Rolt read a letter from that person to the relatives of Carré, shortly after the death of the latter, which appeared wholly at variance with the statements made in his subsequent affidavits. Mr. Rolt further urged, that the account given by the plaintiffs of the transaction was inconsistent; for if they were right, as no doubt they were, in saying that Carré refused to sign any will on the Monday, it was inconsistent with what their own affidavits stated, that he did not refuse to make a will on the Thursday, and still be ignorant of the fact that he was executing a will. The plaintiffs charged, in fact, a fraud, amounting to a conspiracy; and if that conspiracy had been perpetrated, the parties would be liable to be indicted for it. The inconsistencies of this case could only be tolerated by an infatuation similar to that which prevailed in the public mind at the time of Titus Oates' Popish plot; but he hoped that that infatuation did not reach the courts of justice. Mr. Bagshawe, for Cooke, repudiated with great warmth the doctrine imputed to Roman Catholics by the argument on the other side, that they were willing to adopt any means if the end were justifiable. The addition of the name of Dr. Griffiths, the late Roman Catholic Bishop of the London district, as a party conspiring with Mr. Holdstock and Mr. Cooke, was most unjustifiable, when the parties must have known that there was not one particle of evidence showing that he knew anything of the transactions. He adverted to the smallness of the room (nine feet by twelve), as rendering it impossible that a deed read by a gentleman with a strong voice in any part of it, should be unheard by M. Carré. He read an affidavit, stating a conversation which M. Carré had with a French ecclesiastic, on the proper portion of his income which it was the duty of a Christian to bestow in charity. In reply to M. Carré's inquiry on this point, he had been told that, in the case of a single man like himself, one-fourth would be a due proportion. It was proper to remind him that M. Carré had deliberated on his bed; and when his spiritual director visited him he was at once prepared to tell him that he had two sums of stock, one of which he wished to give to the charity, and the other to his relations. There was nothing illegal in this. Mr. Malins also spoke for the trustees, whose sole desire, he said, was that the fund should be protected. Mr. Bethell was to have been heard in reply on Friday, but when the cause was called, he was scarcely audible from hoarseness, and said he much regretted he was unable to go on: he had not been detained from court by illness for twenty years before this. Mr. Stuart was sure that his lordship and every counsel concerned would assent to the matter being suspended for the present. He, for one, could not help thinking that this discussion might at once be terminated by the parties allowing the fund to be paid into court in both causes. The effect of doing so would be to reserve the discussion of topics which more properly belonged to the hearing. His lordship thought that Mr. Stuart's view was very desirable. It was eventually arranged that the fund should be paid into court in both causes, including the January dividends, to await the issue of this cause as well as that instituted by the Attorney-General against Cooke.

**"PUNCH" CAST FOR A LIBEL.**—At Lewes, on Wednesday, an action was brought by H. Hart to recover damages from Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, the proprietors of *Punch*, for a libel published in that humorous periodical. There were three counts in the declaration—the first charging the publication of a specific libel, to which the defendants pleaded that they had made the publication without malice, and had subsequently published an apology, and had paid £5 into Court as damages. The other two counts charged the defendants with publishing an ironical caricature of the plaintiff, and that the apology was not *bona fide*, but that it was in reality a continuation of the libel. To both these counts the defendants pleaded "Not Guilty." The plaintiff, who is of "the Jewish persuasion," had been taken into custody for inciting a young man named Newland to rob his employers, and it will be recollected that about the same period, another Jew named Barnard was convicted of a similar offence. Upon the trial of the plaintiff, he was acquitted; but before the trial some comments had been made upon the conduct of the plaintiff in *Punch*, and it was for those comments that the present action was brought. The defendants subsequently published an apology, and in the same number there was a humorous caricature representing a Jew old clothesman dealing with a little boy outside a pawnbroker's shop, and it was contended that the defendants had made an ironical apology, and published a malicious caricature with the intention of still further injuring the plaintiff. Mr. Chambers, for the defendants, said, that although *Punch* had now been in existence a great many years, and had been read with amusement and delight by millions during that period, this was the first time the proprietors of this talented and clever publication had ever been charged with publishing a malicious libel. They had exposed the follies and vices of the day, and had even invaded the domestic peace of Mr. and Mrs. Caudle [laughter], it was true, but no one had ever yet imputed to them a desire to do more than

expose, in a witty and funny manner, their vices and follies. No class of the community, from the highest to the lowest, had escaped, when the circumstances justified it, the attack of the witty pens of the writers in *Punch*, and he had no doubt that, among his own profession, many gentlemen had winced a little at the adventures of Mr. Briefless [much laughter]. The only object they had in view was to expose folly and vice, and he contended that, although in the present instance the strict limits of the law might have been exceeded, yet that injury, under the circumstances, must have been of the most trifling description, and was amply compensated by the amount that had been paid into court. With regard to the two latter counts, he contended that the caricature did not apply to the plaintiff, but to the other man Barnett, and with regard to the apology, he submitted that, although written in the humorous style appropriate to *Punch*, yet that it was really and truly an apology, and that upon neither of these counts was the plaintiff entitled to damages. Mr. Baron Parke having summed up, the jury, after deliberating for some time, returned a verdict for the plaintiff on the first count, admitted by the defendants, and "Not Guilty" on the other two. Damages £10, in addition to the £5 paid into court.

**SUSSEX BURGLARS.**—On the same day, at Lewes, W. Brooks, John Smith and James Smith, brothers, T. Morgan, W. Hillyer, and J. Carter, were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Susan Farncombe, and stealing bank notes, plate, and other property, of the value of £300, and Elizabeth Oliver was charged with feloniously receiving a portion of the same.—J. Hamilton, the "approver," who was brought from the gaol in custody, said:—

I lived at Christmas last upon Woking common, in Surrey. I knew all the prisoners at that time except Carter. Just before Christmas Hillyer was at my house, and he went away to a place called Shotter's mill, in Surrey, to fetch Morgan; and I expected a man named Isaacs to come to my house from Reading. Hillyer and Morgan did not come back, as was agreed; but Isaacs did come; and on the Monday after Christmas-day we two started to go to Edenbridge, where we expected to meet some other men. We were to meet at a barn near that town, which was about thirty miles from Woking. During the night we fell in with James and John Smith near Betchworth, and they agreed to accompany us on the errand we were going. We did not find either Brooks or Carter at the barn, but soon afterwards I saw Brooks, and he took us to a back lane, where we found Morgan and Hillyer. Elizabeth Oliver was also there, and she had a child with her. We remained in the barn till the middle of the day. This was the 31st of December. While I was in the barn I saw two pistols, one large and the other small. They were both loaded with powder and pieces of lead, which were made flat by the teeth. It was then arranged that some of the party should go that night and rob a house in the neighbourhood, and Morgan, Hillyer, Carter, John Smith, and Isaacs, went away for that purpose. We went away from the place eight or nine miles, and the others were to meet us at a barn that night, but they did not come. The next morning we found the five men who had gone away in a wood sitting round a fire, and I saw a plum-cake and a bottle of wine, and Brooks said that they had broken open a public-house at Old Pie-corner. He also said that there was another robbery to be done that night, and we were all to meet at Crowborough-forest about three or four o'clock that day. We did all meet again in the forest, and we then all prepared masks, and it was stated that at night we were to go and rob a lady's house. Morgan wore a red mask; Hillyer's was black, and the other men all had on white masks. When all the preparations had been made, Isaacs, Carter, and myself, were sent on to look about if the place was clear. Miss Farncombe's house is about eight miles from the forest, and we laid up when we got there, and it was arranged that when we saw all the lights out we were to go back and join the other men. We did so, and we all got to the house again between two and three o'clock in the morning. We went into a little ditch by the side of the plantation, and there we took off our coats, waistcoats, and shoes, and put on our masks, and James Smith went a little way along the road to see if all was quiet. When I got up to the house I found that the others had forced open the dairy window, and we then all went into the kitchen, where some of the men put on coats that they found there. I put on a coat and a woman's white apron, and Carter and Brooks each put on a woman's bonnet which they found there. We all had our masks on. There were two pairs of stairs leading to the upper apartments. Isaacs, Brooks, John Smith, and myself, went up one of the staircases, and the other prisoners went up the second one. We immediately burst into one of the bedrooms, and I saw two ladies. I saw only one first, but afterwards I saw two. We all had bludgeons in our hands. I don't know which of the party had the pistols. John Smith gave me a candle to hold, and he then asked one of the ladies to give him the keys of the drawers that were in the room, saying at the same time that he was come after money, and money he would have. The lady then handed him her keys, and he went to the drawers, and some he unlocked and some he burst open; and I saw him take up a pocket-book with a good many notes in it. The lady told him that the pocket-book contained bank notes, and it was all the money she had in the house. The prisoner Isaacs then asked for her watch, and she pointed to the side of the room, and said it was there, and Isaacs said it was not; and she told him if it was not some of his companions must have taken it. Isaacs then gave me the pocket-book, and asked the lady where the silver plate was. She replied that it was in the pantry, and I was then left to guard the room while the others went down to get the plate. I soon afterwards heard another room burst open, and a lady scream out, "Oh, dear! oh, dear! Is that you, William?" I called out, "Yes, ma'am, it is William; there is nothing the matter." The moment I said this, Parker presented a pistol at me, and was about to fire, when I made myself known to him. I then heard the lady say in the room, "There is £25 and a crooked sixpence." The other men then continued to rummage

about the house, and I heard the lady threatened with violence if she made any noise. We then left the house, taking with us some hams, cheese, wine, bread, and other articles of food, and also a great quantity of property. We had taken a gun and cutlass from the house, but we threw them both away when we got a short distance. We all proceeded to a wood near Crowborough-common, and about a mile from the house of a man named Edwards, where we had left the woman Oliver and her child, and we divided the booty in the wood. Before we did this, Isaacs, unknown to the others, asked me to give him the notes, and he said he would give me half what he got for them, and I gave him all of them except one, which I kept back for myself. The plate was all looked over; it consisted of forks and spoons, and it was all put into a basket, and I understood was to be taken to London to be sold. We only divided £17s. 6d. at this time, but I had another sovereign afterwards. We remained in the wood until between nine and ten in the morning of the 2nd of January, and then we separated, and the two Smiths and I went to Groombridge. We had a good deal of beer at this place, and I got tipsy and dropped a sovereign, and John Smith took it up and would not return it, and I gave him in charge for it, but the next day I would not press the charge. I was taken into custody soon afterwards, and a coat, my mask, some jewellery, and the £5 note, was found in my possession.

The prisoners put some questions to the witness, but did not elicit anything favourable to them, and they then declared, with great violence, that all he had said was false. Miss Susan and Miss Emily Farncombe, and T. Wood, the butler, gave evidence of the details of the robbery, and identified several of the articles found in the possession of the prisoners. A great number of witnesses were then called, in order to confirm the evidence of the accomplice; and which, as regarded most of the prisoners, appeared to be of a very conclusive character. It was shown that they were all in company at the time in question, and were traced in different parts of the county going in the direction of the house of the prosecutrix; and that the portions of the stolen property which had been produced and identified were found in their possession. It also appeared that, when the woman Oliver was taken into custody, fifteen sovereigns were found concealed upon her person. The prisoners, when called upon for their defence, merely abused the accomplice, and said that they were innocent of the charge. The jury, without any hesitation, returned a verdict of "Guilty" against all the prisoners; and Lord Campbell sentenced the men to be transported for life, and the woman for fourteen years. When the sentence was pronounced, the prisoner Carter exclaimed that he would murder the first man he came across when he got abroad, and Hillyer said it was a very good thing he was ordered to be "lagged," for so he ought to have been long before.—At the conclusion of the trial of the Uckfield burglars, E. Isaacs, another of the same gang, was indicted for a burglary at Hayward's-heath. The approver Hamilton was again examined as a witness, and the charge of burglary was clearly established by his evidence and by independent corroborative testimony. The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and a previous conviction for felony being proved against him, he was sentenced to be transported for life.—On the following day, James Gulver, alias Bull, Elizabeth Howes, James Edwards, and Mary Edwards his wife, were charged, the first-mentioned with a burglary in a dwelling-house at Rotherfield, and the others with receiving the property. It appeared that the prisoner Howes was the sister of Brooks, one of the Uckfield burglars, and that this prisoner was the nephew of the Edwardses. The existence of a most extensive system of plunder appeared to be established. It would seem that most of the men were occupied as hawkers travelling about the country, and they were engaged, under the cover of this occupation, in obtaining information of the places that were the least likely to be protected, and the most likely to afford plunder; and when the robberies were committed, places of concealment for the stolen property were provided by other members of the gang. The jury found James Edwards, Howes, and Gulver, Guilty of receiving, and acquitted Mary Edwards, upon the ground that she had acted under the influence of her husband. The Lord Chief Justice sentenced Gulver and Howes to be transported for fourteen years, and James Edwards to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years. Mr. Johnson, who had prosecuted in all these cases, said there were several other charges of burglary, but as the whole of the prisoners were now convicted, he did not think it advisable to proceed with them. The Lord Chief Justice sanctioned the course suggested, and observed that he thought it right to state that the learned counsel for the prosecution had conducted the cases with great clearness, firmness, and intelligence. His lordship added, that he hoped the example that had been made at these assizes would deter others from following the same courses. The whole county had been kept in a state of alarm by these occurrences, and he did not wonder that people had actually been afraid to go to their beds. The police appeared to have acted with very great zeal and intelligence, and he thought it right to order them a reward for their activity and good behaviour. (The amount was not stated.)

**MISTAKEN IDENTITY.**—At Salisbury, Charles Clark was indicted for burglary in the house of Miss Prior, who lived alone at Liddiard Millicent. On the night of the 8th of October she was aroused by what she thought the noise of the cat. She looked up and saw a flash of light in the room. She got out of bed and instantly encountered a man, who demanded her money. She had a violent struggle with him, and received several bruises. She, however, disengaged herself from him, and ran to a window which had been opened by the person who had



entered her room. She cried out for assistance. She again encountered the man, who came towards the window, intending to leave the house; he lifted one leg up on the window-sill, and Miss Prior lifted up the other leg, and gave him a violent blow on the back, and pushed him out of the window, which was thirteen feet and a half from the ground, saying, "That's where thee came in, and that's where thee shalt go out, and I hope thee'll break thee neck." Miss Prior swore to the identity of the prisoner from having seen him before wearing a red cap, and a red cap was left upon the premises. For the prisoner two witnesses, a man and his wife, were called. They lived in the cottage adjoining the prisoner. About one o'clock that morning they heard the child of the prisoner crying, and then heard the prisoner and his wife talking about the child, which the prisoner's wife was trying to wean. The jury, however, returned a verdict of "Guilty," and judgment of death was recorded. Although the burglary seemed to have been fully proved against the prisoner, another prisoner from the same neighbourhood, convicted at these assizes of having stolen an ass, &c., subsequently confessed that he was the party who committed the offence, and afforded such corroborative proofs of his assertion, that the judge has considered the *alibi* adduced at the prisoner's trial as perfectly established, and has not, therefore, passed any sentence upon him.

**AN UNDERGRADUATE OF CAMBRIDGE** (Mr. H. Winterbrougham) has been committed for trial on the horrible charge of violating a tradesman's daughter, a child of fifteen; entering the house, and committing the alleged offence while the rest of the family were at supper.

**SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A CASHIER.**—At the Mansion House, on Wednesday, W. S. S. Heale, chief cashier at Messrs. Cunliffe and Co.'s Banking-house, Lombard-street, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having stolen three £100 Bank-notes, the property of his employers. The prisoner had been charged a few days ago with having embezzled a bill of exchange for £150, but it was stated that the firm did not intend to proceed with that case. The proceedings excited much interest, in consequence of the report that the firm had been robbed by some of their servants of cash and bills to a very considerable amount. The prisoner bought some shares for £300, and absconded. The prisoner wrote a letter to Messrs. Cunliffe, within a day or two after his absconding, offering to make a transfer of the shares in satisfaction of monies he owed. The transfers were taken; but there was a very considerable sum owing beyond the £300, the bond of a Guarantee Society given up to the prisoner. Mr. Parnell submitted that although the prisoner had acted in an improper manner, there could be no pretence for calling the act a felony, after the negotiation which had evidently taken place upon the subject. The Lord Mayor said that it was his duty to see whether the evidence disclosed a *prima facie* case of felony, and he had very closely attended to all that had been stated, and was satisfied that he was bound to commit the prisoner. With the negotiation he had nothing to do; a jury must decide upon the merits of the defence. The prisoner was then committed for trial.

## COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

**THE QUEEN** is expected to return from Osborne on Tuesday next, as a drawing-room is held at St. James's on Wednesday.

**LORD J. RUSSELL** gave a Parliamentary dinner-party on Saturday, at his residence in Chesham-place. The company included Lord Harry Vane, M.P., Mr. Roche, M.P., Mr. Calvert, M.P., Mr. Scholefield, M.P., Mr. Heywood, M.P., Mr. Henry, M.P., Colonel Matheson, M.P., Mr. Rice, M.P., Mr. R. Shafto Adair, M.P., Mr. A. Hastie, M.P., Mr. Clay, M.P., the Hon. C. Pelham Villiers, M.P., and Mr. W. Law.

**SIR JOHN ROMILLY** will, it is said, shortly be appointed Master of the Rolls, when Sir A. Cockburn will become Attorney-General; and, it is believed, Mr. Page Wood Solicitor-General.

**THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE** expired on Saturday morning. His lordship was the fifth Earl of Albemarle, and was the son of the fourth peer by his first wife, the daughter of Lord de Clifford. His lordship was born in 1794, and married in 1816. The Earl is succeeded in his title by his brother, the Hon. Col. George Thomas Keppel.

**MARIA, DOWAGER COUNTESS OF SEPTON**, widow of the late and mother of the present Earl of Septon, died at her house in Arlington-street, on the 9th inst., aged 81.

**LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR STEPHEN REMNANT CHAPMAN, C.B.**, of the Royal Engineers, died at his residence, near Taunton, aged 76. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1793, and served in the campaign in Holland in 1799, under Lord Cathcart at Copenhagen in 1807, and from 1809 to 1811 in the Peninsula. For his services at Busaco, in 1810, he had received the gold medal.

A new omnibus has been introduced into London, so arranged that every passenger has a door, a seat, and a window for himself, with a gutta-percha tube through which to convey orders to the cad. The arrangement is most ingenious. The only difficulty is, that friends getting in have no opportunity of saying a word to each other until the journey is performed. Connected with every seat, or cell, or box, whichever it may be called, is a self-acting machine for registering the daily number of passengers.

## LITERATURE.

*Dealings with the Inquisition; or, Papal Rome, her Priests, and her Jesuits.* With important Disclosures. By the Rev. GIACINTO ACHILLI, D.D. London: Hall, Virtue, and Co.

DR. ACHILLI'S narrative was due to the large body of English Christians who took so deep an interest in his labours and dangers; and is welcome at a time when those differing most widely on the political aspects of the recent movements of the Romish Church in this country, are alike concerned to observe the struggles and learn the designs of the reviving Papacy. Nor is it with reference to religious questions alone—nor even to the social results insidiously brought about by Romsih emissaries in Protestant lands—but also in its relations to the future of Italian independence, and the great European problem now temporarily adjourned, that the Church-court of Rome engages, at present, a very general attention; even from men who have little in common, save a somewhat excited and serious feeling that throughout Europe, ecclesiastical and political too, volcanic action is but suspended, not extinct.

To the noble and impressive letters of Mazzini, "On the Encyclica of Pius IX.," and "From the Pope to the Council"—and to the brilliant and effective orations of Gavazzi—Dr. Achilli adds another telling exposure and protest, the worth of which we are inclined to estimate highly. Destitute of the genius and eloquence of Gavazzi and Mazzini—and, indeed, rather prosy and dull than otherwise—the author yet has a religiousness of spirit and sincerity of utterance, which give one an impression of the reality of the things affirmed, and leave on the mind a clear outline of the facts and thoughts he has brought forward.

Dr. Achilli's *personal history*, full as it has been of varied and unusual incident, contains much that is interesting and instructive. We presume that its outline is known to our readers, either from the public journals, or the narrative published some months ago, by Sir Culling Eardley; and therefore shall make no quotations from the autobiographical sketch found in these pages. We may remark, however, that he has fully vindicated himself from the absurd charges made against him; that it is evident that he was a man of reputation and honour at Rome; that he filled many offices of distinction; and that other higher posts were open to him, had he been willing to crush within himself the new convictions that ultimately led to his renunciation of Papistry, and to devote himself but moderately to the interests of his church. There is much in the combination of influences, and in the mental processes here recorded, under which he became a Protestant, that will prove suggestive and edifying to a Christian reader. Dr. Achilli's "Dealings with the Inquisition"—at one time as their approved agent, and at two subsequent periods as their victim—have no peculiar value as novel revelations respecting the Holy Office; but were worth giving to the public, as illustrations of the Inquisition in our own times, and as crisis-points in the history of an honest and courageous man.

A chapter on *the Jesuits* will doubtless attract a good deal of attention. From a conversation with one of the order, we extract a paragraph about Jesuit doings in England: premising, that as it does not appear that Dr. Achilli made any note of the conversation, but has trusted to his memory, he may have caused the remarks of the Jesuit to reflect, to some extent, his own views of their mission in this country. At all events, that part which relates to the object of the "Society" in dealing with Dissenters, reads rather too much like a homily to certain parties at the present juncture. If it be really the belief of the Jesuits, that, by exciting Dissenting hostility to the National Church of England, they can weaken the cause of Protestantism, they certainly have overreached themselves. We know that much jargon is talked to the effect that "unity is strength;" but we deny that Protestantism has suffered by that which is often deplored as "sectarian division," "internal discord," and "contending faction." Unity in manifestation is no element of the Church's strength. Principles, not church organizations—ideas, not formal oneness—are the might of Protestantism. By our operation in separate bodies, powers have been developed, and channels of action opened, which had otherwise been lost to us. Protestantism can never be secured by our rallying round an imperfect and worldly embodiment of its principles,—by our forming a union possible only by the corruption or obscuration of some of its primary distinctive truths. With these suggestions, necessarily too brief to give force to the opinion we maintain, we make the extract referred to.

### JESUITISM IN ENGLAND.

"Observe now," he continued, "our method of proceeding in England. We get acquainted with the Episcopalians—our time would be lost with others—and while we praise their doctrines, we endeavour to show how near they are to our own. We compare the respective churches, their bishops with ours, the canons with the laws of discipline, the mass-book with the

prayer-book, the robe with the surplice, and so on. The only point on which we cannot assimilate is our celibacy and their matrimony. And here we argue that as it is a matter of discipline, the Church might alter it, should it be deemed expedient to do so, the Pope having the power to dispense with the observance. If any one complains that with us the cup is not given to the laity, we observe that this too might easily be arranged if there were no other difficulty. But the clergy of the Reformed Church of the present day, both ministers and bishops, have, for the most part, an idea that the Reformation has taken away much which might have been retained. They begin to be sensible of a certain dryness in their worship, without either an image, or a cross; no one knows why the mitre has been taken from the bishop, and the gown from the priest. We observe to them that it would not be amiss to restore those customs which are harmless. And thus by degrees in some churches we see images set up over the communion-table, which give it the appearance of an altar. And if an image is not allowed, at least a handsome cross may be painted and gilded, before which the minister as he passes may make his obeisance. The mitre, which the bishops no longer wear on their heads, in sign of jurisdiction, is transferred to their coat of arms, their carriage and their plate; and seeing it thus painted and engraved, the desire naturally arises in the breast of some of them to wear it also. Our priests are wedded to their collar; the English ministers to their white cravat. If we had the courage to show ourselves in London in our gowns, I would wager that they also would wish to be clothed in the long black garb, close to the throat, with a single row of buttons.

"It appears, then, that your mission to the British Isles is exclusively to convert their Episcopalian ministers to the Church of Rome?"

"Not them exclusively, but principally, as being the most accessible. We do not, however, altogether lose our time whilst looking after the sectarians also. In fact, some of us take the Presbyterians, and those who are called Dissenters, under our special care. In ingratiating ourselves with the Episcopalians, they become sufficiently friendly to evince no great displeasure against us if we now and then succeed in leading away one or two of them from their faith. In short, we have nothing to fear from them either in England or Scotland; so long as we handle them gently, they never turn against us. But it is very different with the Presbyterians, the Baptists, the Methodists, the Independents, and others of a similar class; we cannot deceive them into a belief that their opinions approximate to ours; everything regarding Papacy they hold in such abhorrence, that, so they express it, they would rather enter into a league with the arch-fiend himself than with us. How, then, do we proceed with them? I have already said it is in vain to think of overcoming them with argument. Our efforts are directed to sow enmity between them and the Episcopalians. And from this we derive a double advantage; they cease to trouble themselves respecting us, and endeavour to annoy their adversaries. The result of the whole is, that the Episcopalians (I speak more particularly of the most zealous) end by preferring us to the Dissenter, and will one day or other bestow on us privileges that will be denied to the latter. Thus from their mutual discord we gain an increase of power."

"The plan is worthy of the Jesuits," I replied, "but do you think it will succeed? Will they not ultimately become aware of your intentions? And may it not happen that all parties, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Dissenters, and others, may unite, and direct their hostilities against yourselves?"

"In that case our mission would terminate, and it would no longer be possible for our Church to maintain its establishment in that country. We might, to use the common phrase, shut up shop. But a union is impossible. You might sooner expect the dog to be in friendship with the cat, the wolf and the lamb to feed together, the fox and the goose to share the same repast, than that these different sects should harmonize together. I do not speak so much of the people as of their different ministers. They are always disputing amongst themselves, frequently on very trivial matters; and we gain ground by their dissensions. It is our business then to add fuel to the flame of their controversy. Should they relax ever so little, we endeavour to invent some new cause for debate, and to engage in it the most influential and wealthy individuals. It would be a sad affair for us were a religious alliance to take place in England—if the bishops of the Established Church gave the hand of fellowship to the Scotch Presbyterian and the Dissenter—the reproach of Protestantism, on account of its division, would then be taken away, and the cause would present a new aspect to the Catholic world."

If we do not learn from the author much that is new of the character and proceedings of the *Ecclesiastics of Rome*—already tolerably exposed and well known—it is valuable to have the experiences of one who, himself an ecclesiastic, versed in the hidden things of his class, furnishes confirmation, both direct and by the way, of the extraordinary statements received from others. In Naples, Popery flourishes, blooms, and bears fruit, more successfully and characteristically, perhaps, than in any other spot: we therefore make another quotation on

### NAPLES AND THE NEAPOLITANS.

"On quitting Rome I no longer thought of its material objects, its churches, and its palaces; but of its unworthy government, and its degraded race of priests and friars. As yet I had never visited Naples; I fancied to myself that, in most respects, it was less objectionable than Rome. I passed over the Pontine Marshes, that famous Maremma, on which Pope Pius VI. expended so large a sum in order to drain it, and render it free from the malaria that infested it, but which still continues the same. I arrived at Capua—which town I was soon to revisit, to preach the Lent sermons: a vast number of priests were here mixed up with a few townspeople and soldiers. At length I reached the city of Naples, where, as every one knows, the eye wandering among the busy throngs that are perpetually hurrying through the streets, discovers, on every side, innumerable hats of priests and cowls of monks; and what at first sight excites so much surprise, friars of every colour, order, and denomination; who pursue each other through the crowd as regardless of the tumult as if they were in the seclusion of their own cloisters. 'Well!' thought I to



myself, 'Rome is not the only place that is overstocked with these gentry; Naples has its full share of them as well.' . . . Naples itself is a Paradise; but the Neapolitans—to what are they to be likened? . . . I reflected much on the lamentable condition of a people destined by Nature to be virtuous rather than vicious; and I was moved at the consideration of the real cause of their misery. The immorality of the people is entirely owing to its government; that is to say, to its unjust laws and corrupt magistrates. The police protects every description of iniquity, and leagues itself with malefactors. Money, the source of all evil, changes the face of everything. Both witness and judge are notoriously sold to the highest bidder; it is money, therefore, and not right, which decides a cause. For money, the police is either alert or otherwise; it either invents crimes or conceals them. For money, the King grants pardons, and out of the sums so applied a large portion finds its way into the pockets of the confessor, and the servants about court. What wonder can there be, then, that the example of the ministers of religion, whose office it is to govern and instruct, should be so generally followed? Money is, in reality, the god that is worshipped in Italy. Naples is the kingdom of the Church—Rome is the State. It is in Naples that the Papistry of Rome is in fullest vigour, and the poor Neapolitans furnish abundant proof of the iniquity of the system—they are the rowers of the Pope's grand bark, and the King is their head. The priests rule in every direction; they insinuate themselves, in a thousand ways, into everybody's concerns, and directly, or indirectly, possess an influence over all. Through confession, they obtain dominion over the very minds of men, and discover their most secret thoughts and intentions. Whoever would ascertain what priestcraft really is, and the mischief it occasions in Italy, let him go to Naples."

Dr. Achilli was the intimate friend of the illustrious martyrs, the brothers Bandiera; he devotes to them one of the most manly and touching passages of the book.

We might gratify our readers by further extracts from this work; especially on the subject of Confession, and its iniquities; on the author's life among the Dominicans; and the scenes of his mission to Rome during the existence of the Republic. But we must stay our hand—commending them to the volume itself, which, for the sake of the man, for its intrinsic worth, and for its relation to the absorbing questions of the day, deserves perusal. The lesson of the book is, that the foul apostasy of Rome is unchanging—that wherever there is Priestism, especially when it enjoys secular dignity and power, there do the worst forms of ignorance, immorality, and slavery exist; not as the accidents, but the true fruits of a system in which despotism and hypocrisy luxuriate.

*Biblical Commentary on St. Paul's First and Second Epistles to the Corinthians.* By HERMANN OLSHAUSEN, D.D. Translated by the Rev. J. E. COX, M.A., of All Souls College, Oxon. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

THE commentaries of Olshausen, so highly admired and prized by the students of German Biblical literature, are now nearly completed in an English dress, through the enterprise of Mr. Clark—to whom sacred science in this country owes no easily-estimated debt. Olshausen's unsurpassed ability in interpretation—his proportionate combination of sagacious criticism, with the rich development of the meanings, and the relations and harmonies of the thoughts of the writer—must be appreciated by all to whom his works are even slightly known. We are thus relieved from any attempt at special description or commendation of this valuable volume. There is considerable dearth of expositions of the Epistles to the Corinthians. Bilroth's excellent work is the only important critical commentary within the reach of English students. Olshausen is fuller, more mature, with more logic, and deeper insight of the Pauline doctrine, than Bilroth; so that this translation is a welcome and most useful addition to the library of the scholar and divine. It will be some assurance to our readers, that the work of translation—in which Mr. Clark has not *always* been thoroughly fortunate in obtaining labourers—is well done in the present instance; that Mr. Cox, himself an able and competent man, has obtained the revision of his proofs by J. E. Taylor, Esq., "the learned translator of several German works of deep research," who enjoys the seal of acceptance and approval for his successful performances.

The Reviewer begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following publications:—

*Bible Characteristics.* By CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH. London: Partridge and Oakey.—[Reprinted from the "Christian Lady's Magazine;" a series of papers on scripture characters as illustrative of "truths for all times."]—*The Believer's Assurance of Salvation: is it attainable?* By Rev. W. DAVIS. London: John Snow.—[Reprinted, with slight alterations, from the author's "True Dignity of Human Nature." It is the best popular essay we ever read on the important subject it treats; solid, impressive thoughts—conveyed with remarkable lucidity and point; suited to very considerable usefulness.]—*The Anabaptists of Knollysford Dean.* By W. HAWKINS. Houlston and Co.—[A narrative, founded on historic facts, relating to the rise of the early Baptists, their antagonism to State-churchism, and the cruelties and persecutions they suffered in maintaining liberty of conscience.]—*Idumea:*

*with a Survey of Arabia and the Arabians: Babylon, and the Banks of the Euphrates.* Two volumes of the Monthly Series. London: Religious Tract Society.—[These two books (of which "Babylon" is decidedly the best) are crowded with interesting and useful facts; brought down to the most important researches of recent dates. They are of higher value than many more pretending works.]—*The Signs of the Times.* By ALEXANDER FRASER. Glasgow: G. Gallie.—[The substance of several lectures; ably exhibiting the characteristics and tendencies of the age, and the responsibilities and duties thence arising.]—*The Wesleyan Almanack for 1851.* London: John Kaye and Co.—[Not received in time to be noticed with other almanacks. It contains historical summaries, facts, and statistics of the connexion suited to the needs of all Wesleyans; and is pervaded by the "Reform" spirit. It has not a line of political or social information; it is wholly and strictly "Wesleyan."]—*Addresses to the Young.* By A. FLETCHER, D.D. London: Partridge and Oakey.—*Divine Providence considered and illustrated.* By C. HARGREAVES. London: Ward and Co.—*The Episcopal Succession of the Church of England.* By Rev. H. T. POWELL, M.A. Second Edition. London: W. E. Painter.—*Health Made Easy for the People; or, Physical Training, to make their lives in this world long and happy.* By JOSEPH BENTLEY. With thirty engravings. London: Bentley; and Simpkin and Co.—[This little book has already been warmly commended in this journal: it is now in the sixth edition of 5,000 each! Again we say to "the people"—buy it; there is no small work on health equally cheap and equally good.]—*Thoughts upon Thought; for Young Men.* By Rev. Dr. HEWLETT. Fourth Thousand. London: Partridge and Oakey.—*New and Popular History of England.* By R. FERGUSON, LL.D. Vols. III. and IV. of John Cassell's Library.—[We did not see the former volumes of this work. Dr. Ferguson has enlightened views of our national history; is picturesque, if not powerful in his sketching; and considering the place his production was designed to occupy, he has written well. It would be mere sham if we allowed, even tacitly, that we think it just the thing: but it is a creditable performance. There is more justice to religion at large, and to Non-conformity especially, than any other writer has rendered.]

#### LITERARY MISCELLANY.

DANGERS OF TOO EXCLUSIVE AN ABSORPTION IN MATERIAL PURSUITS.—This is a world of inflexible compensations. Nothing is ever given away, but everything is bought and paid for. If, by exclusive and absolute surrender of ourselves to material pursuits, we materialize the mind, we lose that class of satisfactions of which the mind is the region and the source. A young man in business, for instance, begins to feel the exhilarating glow of success, and deliberately determines to abandon himself to its delirious whirl. He says to himself, I will think of nothing but business till I have made so much money, and then I will begin a new life. I will gather round me books, and pictures, and friends. I will have knowledge, taste, and cultivation, the perfume of scholarship, and winning speech, and graceful manners: I will see foreign countries, and converse with accomplished men. I will drink deep of the fountains of classic lore. Philosophy shall guide me; history shall instruct, and poetry shall charm me. Science shall open to me her world of wonders. I shall then remember my present life of drudgery as one recalls a troubled dream when the morning has dawned. He keeps his self-registered vow. He bends his thoughts downwards, and nails them to the dust. Every power, every affection, every taste, except those which his particular occupation calls into play, is left to starve. Over the gates of his mind he writes, in letters which he who runs may read, "No admittance except on business." In time, he reaches the goal of his hopes; but now insulted nature begins to claim her revenge. That which was once unnatural is now natural to him. The enforced constraint has become a rigid deformity. The spring of his mind is broken. He can no longer lift his thoughts from the ground. Books and knowledge, and wise discourse, and the amenities of art, and the cordial of friendship, are like words in a strange tongue. To the hard, smooth surface of his soul, nothing genial, graceful, or winning, will cling. He cannot even purge his voice of its fawning tone, or pluck from his face, the mean, money-getting mask which the child does not look at without ceasing to smile. Amid the graces and ornaments of wealth, he is like a blind man in a picture gallery. That which he has done he must continue to do. He must accumulate riches which he can never enjoy, and contemplate the dreary prospect of growing old, without any thing to make age venerable or attractive; for age without wisdom and without knowledge is the winter's cold without the winter's fire.—*The Dangers and Duties of the Mercantile Profession.* An Address by George S. Hilliard, of Boston, U.S.

RED TAPEOPHANY.—In the spring of 1844 there sat enthroned, in the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Downing street, the incarnation of red tape. There waited upon this enshrinement of red tape in the body and flesh of man, a deputation from the Master Carpenters' Society, and another from the Metropolitan Improvement Society; which latter, comprising among its members some distinguished

students of natural philosophy, took the liberty of representing the before-mentioned fact in connexion with light, as a small result of infinite wisdom, eternally established before tape was. And, forasmuch as the window-tax excluded light from the dwellings of the poor in large towns, where the poor lived crowded together in large old houses, by tempting the landlords of those houses to block up windows, and save themselves the payment of duty, which they notoriously did—and, forasmuch as in every room and corner thus made dark and airless, the poor, for want of space, were fain to huddle beds—and, forasmuch as a large and most unnatural per-centage of them were, in consequence of scrofulous and consumptive, and always sliding downward into pauperism—the deputation prayed the Right Hon. Red Tape, M.P., at least so to modify that inhuman and expensive wrong. To which the Right Hon. Red Tape, M.P., made reply, that he didn't believe that the tax had anything to do with scrofula; "for," said he, "the window duties don't affect the cottager; and I have seen numerous instances of scrofula in my own neighbourhood, among the families of the agricultural peasantry." Now, this was the perfection of what may be called Red Tapeopathy. For, not to mention the fact—well known to every traveller about England—that the cottages of agricultural labourers in general are a perfect model of sanitary arrangement, and are, in particular, remarkable for the capacious dimensions of their windows (which are usually of the bay or oriel form: never less than six feet high, commonly fitted with plate-glass, and always capable of being opened freely), it is to be carefully noticed that such cottages always contain a superabundance of room, and especially of sleeping-room; also, that nothing can be farther from the custom of a cottager than to let a sleeping-room to a single man, to diminish his rent; and to crowd himself and family into one small chamber, where, by reason of the dearthness of fuel, he stops up crevices, and shuts out air. These being things which no English landlord, dead or alive, ever heard of, it is clear—as clear as the agricultural labourer's cottage is light and airy—that the exclusion of light and air can have nothing to do with scrofula. So, the Right Honourable Red Tape, M.P., gave the lie (politely) to the deputation, and proved his case against nature, to the great admiration of the office messengers!—*Dickens's Household Words.*

THE CUSTOM HOUSE SALE ROOM.—To realize an idea of the Queen's Bazaar on the morning of sale, it is necessary to have a vivid sense of the unpleasantness of hearing every imaginable air played at short intervals on every kind of instrument, by performers of various degrees of skill. We were suddenly attracted to the second counter in the room by a few loud notes played upon an oboe, by a short gentleman with a long moustache. The counter was loaded with brass instruments, lying in confused heaps: some packed in papers, some bursting through their covers, and others glittering in the sun, in all the nakedness of polished brass. We began to think that a brass band had been seized by the ruthless searchers of the custom-house; but, on referring to our catalogue, we learnt that this heap of cornopeans, clarionets, ophicleides, trombones, clarions, violoncelli, and guitars, had been undervalued, according to the custom-house authorities, and had been bought on behalf of Government. An organ with sixteen barrels had also fallen into the hands of government, for something under fifty-three pounds. A solitary drum had been resigned to the authorities, as an undervalued article: it was the only instrument which remained untouched. Near these musical instruments lay a variety of china, from all parts of the world. Designs the most graceful, and distortions the most grotesque, were huddled together. Two salt-cellars, which had been undervalued, were inside of two butter-boats, that had been similarly treated; while two egg-cups, detained by the majesty of English law, stood modestly beside some of the splendid pottery of Dresden. Near all this china, were about one hundred-and-twenty parti-coloured Chinese lamps, in the immediate neighbourhood of twenty-eight cottages (dolls'), napkin-rings, pineushions, nut crackers, paper-knives, &c., all of the celebrated Swiss carving, of which some splendid specimens are promised for the great exhibition. Tired with the endless variety of the Government bazaar, we must pass over seventy-six dozen scissors, seventeen dozen bellows, and even ninety-five coffee biggins, to say nothing of nineteen larding-skewers, thirteen scoops, fifty thousand tickets in sheets, and one thousand box tops—to come to a few parcels over which we saw many gentlemen pause, and to which ladies hastened with eager steps. Here they are:—Sixty thousand gross of buttons! Two hundred and fifty-two dozen inkstands; hundred and fifty gross of hair-pencils. Of the stocks of shawls, berèges, and handkerchiefs, we do not pretend to say anything; but it appears rather trifling to squabble over the value of two embroidered aprons, and one scarf. However, the authorities appear to be excellent judges of the value of a light crust, and the cost of confectionery; inasmuch as they have thought it fit to detain, as undervalued, no less than fifty-five *patés de fois gras*, and a very promising consignment of caviare.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

A correspondent of the *Times* shows that a 5s. per quarter duty on corn would cause a rise of an eighth of a penny per lb., thereby causing a loss to the labourer of 1s. 8d. on every sovereign which he spends for the staff of life, instead of 10d. "This," the writer says truly, "should be known from the Land's-end to John O'Groat's."



## GLEANINGS.

The prizes awarded at the Great Exhibition will be distributed, it is understood, by the highest personage in the realm.

Seventy-one members of the House of Commons claim to be excused from serving on election committees, on the ground of being respectively more than sixty years of age.

It is reported that the Archbishop of Canterbury has invited all the English prelates to a conference at Lambeth, relative to the Papal aggression.

A new park at the west end of Glasgow is projected, to which a committee of the town council has recommended that body to contribute the sum of £10,000.

A female, eighteen years of age, employed in a large white-lead manufactory at Newcastle, is said to have died last week from the absorption of that material into the brain.

On Wednesday, the lioness belonging to Wombwell's collection, exhibiting in Sheffield, cubbed four fine cubs, three of them white and one coloured. The one last mentioned is since dead, but the others are doing well.

A few evenings ago, at the Dublin Theatre Royal, one of the "gods" called for a cheer for the ex-mayor (Reynolds), when a wag in the pit immediately called for another for the double X mayor (Guinness).

A navy surgeon loved to prescribe salt-water. He fell overboard one day. "Zounds, Will," says a sailor, "there's the doctor fell into his medicine chest."

Father Mathew and Mademoiselle Jenny Lind have met at New Orleans, and enjoyed a long and pleasant interview. Barnum has presented the Apostle of Temperance with 500 dollars.

THE "WEED" PROHIBITED.—Smoking will not be permitted in the Crystal Palace. According to a Sunday newspaper, a large placard, printed in bold letters, bearing the following announcement in German, French, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish, has been put up:—

"Das Rauchen wird nicht erlaubt.  
Il n'est pas permis de Fumer.  
Non è permesso di Fumare.  
No es permitido Fumar.  
Nao he permitido Fumar."

And lastly, in plain English,  
"No smoking allowed."

The *Athenaeum* says:—"The late Charles Wynn's copy of the first folio edition of Shakspeare was sold last week by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson to Mr. Beaufoy for £141 10s."

The Manchester police have discovered, in the possession of a thief, four casks of tallow and a carved-oak pulpit!

Colonel Sibthorp has announced to Parliament his determination not to go to the Exhibition! Prince Albert had better "give it up."

Miss Harrison, a temperance lecturer, aged nine years, has been presented by her admirers with a watch.

GUTTA PERCHA TYPES.—The *Knaresbro'* correspondent of the *Leeds Times* says:—"We have now before us some impressions taken from gutta percha printing types, manufactured by John Burniston, of this town, the printer of a small monthly publication, called the *Northern Luminary*. The impressions are almost equal to those obtained from metal types, decidedly superior to wood, and the maker avows that they can be produced at a much less cost. He intended to have exhibited specimens at the world's fair, but his application for space has been rejected by the local committee."

Mr. Levin, addressing the United States Senate on the 10th ult., proposed the following problem to the members:—"If, after five years' enlistment, a man is not able to ride on horse-back, how long should it be before he is entitled to the right of citizenship?"

The *Times* of Wednesday contained no less than 2,021 advertisements, the duty upon which would amount to £151 11s. 6d.

A MAD WAG.—A madman was conveyed from Rye to Bedlam. They slept in the Borough; and, suspecting whether they were taking him, he rose before sunrise, went to Bedlam, and told the keepers that the next day he should bring them a patient. "But in order to lead him willingly, he has been persuaded that I am mad, and therefore I shall come as the madman. He will be very outrageous when you seize him, but you must clap on a strait-waistcoat." Accordingly, the same man was imprisoned, and the lunatic returned home. He entered a room full of his relatives, told the story with exceeding glee, and immediately relapsed into his madness. The other man had a strait-waistcoat for about four days before he was exchanged.—*Southey's Common-place Book*.

"UP TO THE KNEE" AND "NINEPENCE."—We (*New York Home Journal*) find in a Californian diary the following glorification of a quality we are not sure we should like. A "man of few words" is very well; but a woman of few words is a matter open to argument. I encountered to-day (says the *Pepys of California*), in a ravine some three miles distant, among the gold-washers, a woman from San Jose. She was at work with a large wooden bowl, by the side of a stream. I asked her how long she had been there, and how much gold she averaged a day. She replied, "Three weeks" and "an ounce." Her reply reminded me of an anecdote of the late Judge B—, who met a girl returning from market, and asked her, "How deep did you find the stream?—what did you get for your butter?" "Up to the knee" and "ninepence," was the reply. "Ah!" said the judge to himself, "she is the girl for me; no words lost there;" turned back—proposed—was accepted—and married the next week; and a more happy couple the conjugal bonds never united; the nuptial lamp never waned—its ray was steady and clear to the last. Ye who paddle off and on for seven years, and are at last, perhaps, capsized, take a lesson of the judge, that "up to the knee" and "ninepence" is worth all the rose letters and melancholy rhymes ever penned.

## BIRTHS.

March 11, at Bellevue, Haverfordwest, the wife of Mr. C. SALES, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

February 25, at the Baptist Chapel, St. Alban's, by the Rev. W. Upton, Mr. HENRY CHILDS to Miss ELIZABETH GREGORY; both of St. Alban's.

March 8, at the Protestant Free Church, New Shoreham, Sussex, by the Rev. J. E. Good, Mr. GEORGE MERCHANT, ship agent, of Southwick, to JANE, only daughter of Mr. T. MORGAN, of Alston, near Dartmouth, Devon.

March 9, in the Independent Chapel, Chesterfield, by the Rev. W. Blandy, Mr. CHARLES BOMPROFF to HANNAH, daughter of Mr. M. HEALEY; all of Chesterfield.

March 10, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon, the Hon. HENRY WILLIAM PARNELL to the Hon. CAROLINE MARGARET DAWSON, Maid of Honour to the Queen, and daughter of the late Hon. Lionel C. Dawson and Lady Elizabeth Dawson.

March 10, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Beccles, by the Rev. J. Flower, Mr. ROBERT S. LINCOLN to M. AUGUSTA SCARLETT; both of Wrentham.

March 11, at Dublin, by the Rev. Dr. West, Chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, SIDNEY, the third son of R. C. KIRBY, Esq., of Blandford-square, London, to JANE, youngest daughter of M. CROSS, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioners of National Education, Dublin.

March 12, at the Baptist Chapel, Spaldwick, Huntingdonshire, by the Rev. W. E. Archer, Mr. WILLIAM COTTINGHAM, of Thurning, Northamptonshire, to Mrs. CHRISTIAN ROBINSON, of Easton, Huntingdonshire.

March 13, at the Baptist Chapel, St. Alban's, by the Rev. W. Upton, Mr. HENRY WHITEHEAD, of Cheltenham, to Miss SCARLETT WHITEHEAD, of Grange Farm, St. Alban's.

March 13, at Dr. Collyer's Chapel, Peckham, by the Rev. J. C. Davis, of Aldermanbury, Mr. C. E. NELSON to Miss HANNAH BLATCH, daughter of the late J. Blatch, Esq.

March 13, at Leith, the Rev. JOHN WALCOTT, Baptist minister, Bramley, Yorkshire, to Miss CALLAM, eldest daughter of T. Callam, Esq., of 21, Charlotte-street, Leith.

March 15, at the Adelphi Chapel, Hackney-road, by the Rev. W. Woodhouse, Mr. THOMAS KELLEY, of Hackney-terrace, Hackney, to LAVINIA, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. G. D. OWEN, of Maidenhead, Berks.

## DEATHS.

March 6, HELEN, relict of the late E. BURTON, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford.

March 6, at Brandon-house, aged 66, the Rev. JONATHAN T. BARRETT, D.D., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and Prebendary of St. Paul's.

March 8, at his father's house (the Rev. S. Minshall, of Pries, Salop), of pulmonary consumption, Mr. JOHN MINSHALL, B.A., of the London University, and late of Spring-hill College, Birmingham.

March 10, at his residence, Denmark-cottage, Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell, in the 74th year of his age, the Rev. INGRAM COBBIN, M.A.

March 10, at Braddon Tor, Torquay, Devon, the Viscountess NEWARK.

March 11, at his residence, Highbury-hill, London, in his 85th year, JOSEPH WILSON, Esq., of Stowlangtoft-hall, Suffolk, and of Little Massingham, Norfolk, and one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Middlesex.

March 12, of bronchitis, MARY, the only surviving daughter of the late Rev. J. CHALMERS, of Stafford.

March 14, in his 71st year, Mr. RENEY, of Bocking, Essex. The orphan's friend.

## OPENING OF THE OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

The new college at Manchester, for the founding of which the late Mr. John Owens left a munificent donation of nearly £100,000, was opened on Thursday last, when Mr. Greenwood, professor of the languages and literature of ancient Greece and Rome, gave the first lecture introductory to a regular course during the present session, to a numerous audience. Mr. Sandeman, professor of mathematics, also delivered his introductory lecture on that day. The building which has been taken for the college is the large house in Quay-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Cobden, M.P., and besides other accommodation, furnishes three large class rooms, and a lecture room capable of seating about one hundred people. The public were admitted to the opening lecture, and a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen presented themselves—the latter including the Mayor, the Dean, Alderman Watkins, Mr. Samuel Fletcher, Mr. Alexander Kaye, and other influential inhabitants. There were about eighteen or twenty students present, who had undergone an examination on Wednesday and been admitted, and it is expected that some others will present themselves before Saturday, when the examination closes. Professor Scott (mental and moral philosophy), who is the principal, was prevented by sudden indisposition from being present at the opening of the college to deliver his inaugural address, and it is expected that he will now postpone it till the opening of the winter session, in October. The other professors present were Mr. Williamson (natural philosophy), Mr. Edward Frankland, Ph.D. (chemistry), and the two professors of modern languages, French and German.

THE PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.—The total number of persons who paid income-tax in the year ending the 5th of April, 1849, was £144,626; and the gross amount received was £5,605,532.

Schedule A ..... £2,656,796    Schedule D ..... £1,529,398  
B ..... 320,098    E ..... 348,452  
C ..... 750,781

The total income on which the duty was charged was upwards of £54,000,000. The amount received from the various classes of income was as follows:—

£150 a-year.....	from 35,799 persons	£77,998
150 and under	2000	178,654
200	300	187,776
300	400	131,971
400	500	84,022
500	600	75,267
600	700	51,770
700	800	39,342
800	900	39,998
900	1,000	21,075
1,000	2,000	175,390
2,000	3,000	16,248
3,000	4,000	60,332
4,000	5,000	41,387
5,000	10,000	118,974
10,000	20,000	85,867
20,000	50,000	80,511
50,000 and upwards.....	19	44,083

General Excelsmans, one of the most distinguished of Napoleon's Generals, has been promoted to the rank of a Marshal.

SIR EMERSON TENNANT has arrived in England from Ceylon.

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Compared with the state of the market at our last writing, the present prices of Stocks indicate, on the whole, an improved business. Consols have ruled higher, although the transactions have been very limited, both in number and amount. The Unfunded Debt has also risen, but the dullness which reigns in every department of commercial enterprise and speculation, has prevented any further advance. The Transfer Books are now closed for many of the principal securities.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Cons. for Auct.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
3 per Ct. Red.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
New 3½ per Ct.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Annuities...	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
India Stock...	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
Bank Stock...	215½	215½	215½	215½	215½	215½
Exchq. Bills...	55 pm.	56 pm.	56 pm.	56 pm.	56 pm.	56 pm.
India Bonds...	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
Long Annuity...	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut

A fair amount of business has been done in Foreign Securities, and Northern and Spanish Bonds have been firm, in consequence of better prospects appearing for the Bondholders. The following are the current prices:—Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., 37½ 6½; Chilean Bonds, Six per Cent., 105½; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 33½; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 85; Portuguese Five per Cent., Converted 1841, 35½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 34; Ditto, Small Account, 35½; Russian Bonds, 1822, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 77½; Spanish Bonds, 5 per Cent., Div. from Nov. 1840, 20½ ½ ½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 38½; Ditto, Passive Bonds, 5½ 5; Venezuela, 32½ ½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 58½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 91½.

Railway Shares have experienced another advance during the week, which, however, received a check yesterday, from the arrival of orders to sell, for the purpose of realizing profits. The writer of the city article in the *Times* of yesterday, makes some observations on the late rapid increase in the price of shares, which will have a tendency to discourage parties from investing in this class of securities. "Since the 1st of January," says the writer, "shares have risen on an average upwards of forty per cent., while other descriptions of security have rather declined, and upon the lines of worst repute, such as the Caledonian, East Anglian, &c., the increase has been equal to 70 or 80 per cent. It is likewise to be admitted that nothing has transpired to account for this extraordinary movement, except the promises held out in connexion with the Exposition, and that it is not easy to see how the wildest calculations in that respect, especially when it is borne in mind that the temporary half-year's inflation will be followed by dullness and reaction, can be considered to offer an explanation. . . . At the same time, however, attention should be called to the fact, that for the past month or two, the operations of the public have been all in one direction, and that, according to experience, prices under such circumstances take a course wholly irrespective of any questions as to intrinsic value. If, after weighing these circumstances, individuals still think they can see in the future more than is at present appreciated, they will, of course, be quite justified in continuing their purchases; and, supposing, on the other hand, that the whole affair is, as our correspondents infer, merely a new development of gambling infatuation, they must be left to take the consequences, since it is quite certain that no homilies will restrain them." Shares, however, still continue to rise, and the traffic returns to improve. We shall see whether prices will keep up under the comparative stagnation which is expected in the ensuing month of April. The following are the present prices of some of the leading lines, and opposite them the quotations which appeared in this journal on the 1st of January, now eleven weeks since. It will be admitted, we think, by all, that the rise which has taken place has been very extraordinary, and such as should induce caution in purchasers who do not buy on speculation:—

Shares.	Present Price.	January 1.
Aberdeen.....	19½	10
Caledonian.....	17	10½
Chester and Holyhead.....	26½	16½
Great Northern.....	18½	17
Great Western.....	9½	7½
London and North Western.....	138½	121½
London and South Western.....	91½	91
London and Blackwall.....	8½	6½
Lancashire and Yorkshire.....	64½	57½
Midland.....	67	48½
North British.....	12	8½
North Stafford.....	12	9½
South Eastern.....	25½	29½
York and North Midland.....	26½	21½

It is remarkable that while this great advance has taken place in English shares, Foreign lines have remained almost unaffected, a fact which the



following quotations of the leading lines in France will illustrate:—

Shares.	Present Price.	January 1.
Rouen and Havre .....	11½	11
Orleans and Bordeaux .....	4½	3
Northern of France .....	15½	15½
Sambre and Meuse .....	4½	3½

Whether or not there is sufficient reason for the advance on our own lines, we confess ourselves unable to determine. We would only remark, that if parties are building their hopes of a permanent rise in the value of shares on the traffic which will undoubtedly take place during the Exhibition, we believe they will find themselves ruinously disappointed.

The Mining-lane Markets have been dull again during the week, whilst the Corn Market yesterday was moderately firm.

#### PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols .....	96½	Brasil .....	93½
Do. Account .....	96½	Equador .....	3½
3 per Cent. Reduced .....	97	Dutch 4 per cent .....	91½
3½ New .....	99	French 3 per cent .....	88
Long Annuities .....	7 7-16	Granada .....	17½
Bank Stock .....	215	Mexican 5 per cent new .....	33½
India Stock .....	264	Portuguese .....	89
Exchequer Bills—		Russian .....	111
June .....	56 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent .....	29½
India Bonds .....	63 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent .....	38½
		Ditto Passive .....	4½

#### THE GAZETTE.

Friday, March 14.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 8th day of March, 1851.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .....	27,733,195	Government Debt ..	11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	13,699,820
		Silver Bullion .....	33,375
£27,733,195		£27,733,195	

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000	Government Securities ..	14,145,096
Reserve .....	3,614,262	Dead Weight Annuity ..	13,030,354
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) .....	8,016,287	Notes .....	8,739,140
Other Deposits .....	9,363,092	Gold and Silver Coin ..	6,404,490
Seven-day and other Bills .....	1,059,219		
£36,605,880		£36,605,880	

Dated the 13th day of March, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.  
Capel Isaac, Llandilofawr, Carmarthenshire.  
Bethesda Independent Chapel, Leigh, Lancashire.

#### BANKRUPTS.

GRAHAM, CHARLES, New Oxford-street, hosier, March 21, April 25: solicitors, Mr. Semple, Duke-street, Manchester-square.

LOCKYER, WILLIAM, Old-street, St. Luke's, and King-street, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, baker, March 30, April 21: solicitors, Messrs. Hillery, Fenchurch-street.

WILKINSON, JESSE, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer, March 28, May 2: solicitors, Mr. Heap, Huddersfield, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

CLARKSON, ROBERT, Leith, china merchant, March 17, April 14.

SMITH, SAMUEL, Cross-hill, Renfrewshire, bricklayer, March 21, April 11.

TAYLOR, JOHN, and TAYLOR, WILLIAM, Cambusbarren, near Stirling, March 8, April 8.

#### DIVIDENDS.

John Ball, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, merchant, second div. of 1s. 8d.; March 15, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—Henry Martin Bowden, Lime-street, export merchant, first div. of 11d.; March 15, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Abchurch-lane—John Brewin, Sheffield, banker, second and final div. making 20s.; March 22, and any subsequent Saturday, at Freeman's, Sheffield—John Burnard, Bideford, Devonshire, painter, first and final div. of 4s.; any Tuesday or Friday after March 15, at Hernaman's, Exeter—Charles Thomas Denree, Wakefield-street, St. Pancras, first div. of 2s. 5d.; March 15, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Edwards', Sambreok-court—Christopher Green, Beckford-row, Walworth-road, corn merchant, second div. of 1s. 2d.; March 15, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—David Haigh and Joseph Haigh, Slaithwaite, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturers, final div. of 4d.; March 27, and any subsequent Thursday, at Freeman's, Leeds—George Willis Hinchcliffe, Sheffield, manufacturer, first div. of 19s. 6d.; March 22, and any subsequent Saturday, at Freeman's, Sheffield—William Ibbotson, Sheffield, merchant, third and final div. of 4d.; March 22, and any subsequent Saturday, at Freeman's, Sheffield—John March, Rotherham, Yorkshire, grocer, second div. of 8d.; March 22, and any subsequent Saturday, at Freeman's, Sheffield—John Mordant, Leeds, flax spinner, fourth and final div. of 10s. 6d.; March 27, and any subsequent Thursday, at Freeman's, Leeds—William Pile and John Pile, Monkwearmouth, shipbuilders, first div. of 6d. on new profits (part of first div. of 1s. 6d. previously declared); March 15, and any subsequent Saturday, at Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Chas. Fowell, John, and Isaac Worthington, Liverpool, share brokers, final div. of 6d.; any day previous to March 22, at Chalmers', Liverpool—John Rodgers, Sheffield, banker, second and final div. making 20s.; March 22, and any subsequent Saturday, at Freeman's, Sheffield—John Savell, St. Neot's, Huntingdon, draper, first div. of 2s. 3d.; March 15, and two subsequent Saturdays, at Edwards', Sambreok-court—John Sorby, Sheffield, steel melter, first div. of 9d.; March 22, and any subsequent Saturday, at Freeman's, Sheffield—Simon Southey, South-street, Finsbury, cabinet and furniture manufacturer, second div. of 4½d.; March 15, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Edwards', Sambreok-court—John Budge Sparks, Torquay, Devonshire, hatter, first and final div. of 2s. 6d.; any

Tuesday or Friday subsequent to March 17, at Hernaman's, Exeter—Charles Low Swainson and John Birchwood, Manchester, manufacturers, second div. of 3d., and 2s. 0½d. upon new profits; April 1, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Fraser's, Manchester—John Turnbull, Scarborough, Yorkshire, linen draper, second and final div. of 2s. 4d.; March 27, and any subsequent Thursday, at Freeman's, Leeds—Henry Dawson Wilkinson, Sheffield, silver plate manufacturer, div. of 2½d.; March 22, and any subsequent Saturday, at Freeman's, Sheffield—Christopher Ware, York, saddler, first div. of 5s.; March 27, and any subsequent Thursday, at Freeman's, Leeds—Joshua Woodward, Lixley, Yorkshire, paper manufacturer, first div. of 2s. 9d.; March 22, and any subsequent Saturday, at Freeman's, Sheffield—George Woodward, Doncaster, Yorkshire, gunsmith, first div. of 5s. 4d.; March 22, and any subsequent Saturday, at Freeman's, Sheffield—John Yeomans, Sheffield, merchant, third and final div. of 6d.; March 22, and any subsequent Saturday, at Freeman's, Sheffield.

#### Tuesday, March 18.

##### BANKRUPTS.

BUTTERY, JOHN, Woolwich, Kent, victualler, March 28, May 3: solicitor, Mr. Glynce, Crescent, America-square, City.

GRAHAM, JOSEPH, Notting-hill, hosier, March 24, April 28: solicitor, Mr. Semple, Duke-street, Manchester.

HAWLEY, WILLIAM JOSEPH, Woolwich, Kent, grocer, March 29, May 3: solicitor, Mr. Digby, Circus-place, Finsbury.

HOUNHAM, AUGUSTUS, Portsmouth, grocer, March 27, April 24: solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Son, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, and Binstead, Portsmouth.

MARSHALL, JOHN, Southampton, coal merchant, March 28, May 2: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, and Messrs. Hillery, Fenchurch-street.

SCALE, HENRY, near Neath, Glamorganshire, iron manufacturer, April 2, 30: solicitors, Mr. Watson, Moorgate-street; and Messrs. Heaven and Son, Eristol.

STREET, ROBERT WILLIAM, Oxford-street, victualler, March 28, May 2: solicitor, Mr. Goddard, Wood-street, Cheapside.

WATSON, HENRY, and FICH, JOHN GEORGE, Pimlico, and Sittingbourne, Kent, cement manufacturers, April 1, May 2: solicitors, Messrs. Peacock and Poole, Bartholomew-close.

WRIGHT, ROBERT WILLIAM, DAVY, CHARLES, and DIXON, JACOB, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, goldsmiths, April 1, May 6: solicitors, Messrs. Emmet and Knight, Bloomsbury-square; and Messrs. Motteram and Co., Birmingham.

##### SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

GRAHAM, JOHN, Portmahomack, Ross-shire, fish curer, March 24, April 21.

HARDING, RICHARD SUTTON, Glasgow, tea dealer, March 24, April 14.

MACKIE, JAMES, Greenock, draper, March 21, April 11.

SCODD, WILLIAM, Edinburgh, cattle dealer, March 24, April 16.

SHARP, WILLIAM, Alho, merchant, March 21, April 15.

STORIE, WILLIAM, Johnstone, baker, March 24, April 14.

#### MARKETS.

##### MARK LANE, MONDAY, Mar. 17.

We had a small show of English Wheat from Essex and Kent this morning, and the stands were cleared at an advance of 1s. per qr. upon last Monday's prices. The arrival of foreign Wheat, chiefly from the Black Sea and Mediterranean, was very large; but fine samples sold pretty readily at fully last week's quotations. In Flour there was but little doing. Barley in short supply, and held at full prices. Beans and Peas without change. The supply of Oats was moderate, and the sale pretty good upon terms rather in favour of the seller. For Cloverseeds we continue to have a good demand at previous rates. Linseed Cakes were rather better sale. The current prices are under.

BRITISH.	FOREIGN.
Wheat—	Wheat—
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) 34 to 40	Dantzic .. 40 to 47
Ditto White .. 36 to 47	Anhalt and Marks .. 35 to 41
Lincoln, Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red .. 33 to 37	Ditto White .. 36 to 41
Northumber. and Scotch, White .. 33 to 37	Pomeranian red .. 36 to 42
Ditto to Red .. 34 to 36	Rostock .. 42 to 45
Lincoln, and Somerset, Red .. 34 to 36	Danish and Friesland .. 32 to 34
Ditto White .. 34 to 36	Peterborough, Archangel and Biga .. 33 to 37
Rye .. 22 to 24	Polish Odessa .. 33 to 37
Barley .. 19 to 21	Marianopoli & Berdianski .. 34 to 36
Scotch .. 20 to 28	Taganrog .. 33 to 36
Angus .. 20 to 28	Brabant and French .. 33 to 36
Malt, Ordinary .. 20 to 28	Ditto White .. 35 to 41
Pale .. 46 to 51	Salonica .. 32 to 34
Peas, Grey .. 22 to 25	Egyptian .. 24 to 26
Maple .. 22 to 25	Rye .. 20 to 22
White .. 22 to 25	Barley—
Bollers .. 22 to 25	Wismar & Rostock .. 18 to 21
Beans, Large .. 21 to 23	Danish .. 19 to 21
Ticks .. 21 to 23	Saai .. 19 to 22
Harrow .. 23 to 25	East Friesland .. 17 to 18
Pigeon .. 25 to 27	Egyptian .. 14 to 16
Oats—	Danube .. 15 to 17
Lincoln & York feed 14 to 15	Peas, White .. 22 to 23
Do. Poland & Pot. 17 to 20	Bollers .. 22 to 25
Berwick & Scotch .. 16 to 20	Beans, Horse .. 20 to 24
Scotch feed .. 15 to 19	Pigeon .. 24 to 26
Irish feed and black 13 to 15	Egyptian .. 21 to 22
Ditto Potato .. 16 to 19	Oats—
Linseed, sowing .. 50 to 54	Greening, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk. 13 to 15
Rapeseed, Essex, new .. 23 to 26 per last	Do. thick and brew 15 to 17
Caraway Seed, Essex, new .. 26s. to 30s. per cwt.	Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish .. 16 to 17
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton	Flour—
Do. seed, £9 15s. to £10 0s.	U.S. per 196 lbs. .. 20 to 22
per 1,000	Hamburg .. 20 to 21
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.	Dantzic and Stettin .. 20 to 21
Ship .. 26 to 27	French, per 280 lbs. .. 26 to 29
Town .. 35 to 38	

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr. Flour, 4½d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

##### BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Mar. 17.

From our own grazing districts a full average supply of Beasts came fresh to hand this morning in excellent condition. Owing, in a great measure, to the thin attendance of country buyers, and the changeable state of the weather, the Beef trade was in a sluggish state; yet a fair clearance was effected at prices about equal to those obtained on Monday last—the highest figure for the best Scots being 3s. 8d. per lb. With Sheep we are but moderately supplied, and there was a slight falling off in their condition. For most breeds the demand ruled inactive; but we have no change to notice in their value. The extreme value of the best old Downs, in the wool, was 4s. 6d.; out of the wool 3s. 10½d. per lb. More than half of the supply was composed of shewlings. Calves—the supply of which was moderate—moved off slowly, at last week's prices. We had a very dull sale for Pigs, and late rates were with difficulty supported.

Price per stone of 14 lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef .. 2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d. Veal .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d. Mutton .. 3 6 to 4 4 Pork .. 3 0 to 4 0

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs. Friday .. 484 .. 2,600 .. 180 .. 220 Monday .. 3,594 .. 18,820 .. 120 .. 280

NEWCASTLE AND LEARNHALL MARKETS, Monday, Mar. 17.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. In. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 3s. 0d. M middling do 2 6 to 2 8 Mid. ditto 3 2 to 3 6 Prime large 2 10 to 3 0 Prime ditto 3 8 to 3 10 Prime small 2 6 to 3 4 Veal .. 3 2 to 4 0 Large Pork 2 6 to 3 6 Small Pork .. 3 8 to 4 0

#### PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

Since our last nothing of importance has been done in Irish Butter, and prices have declined about 2s. per cwt. Foreign scarcely varied in value or demand. Bacon: Irish and Hambro' sided sides were not quite so much in request. The dealings, consequently, were rather limited, and prices the turn in favour of buyers. Middles steady in demand and price. Hams and Lard as last reported.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, March 17.—With an increasing supply of Butter our market is dull, and price presents a downward tendency. Dorset, fine weekly, 106s. to 110s. per cwt.; do., middling and stale, 84s. to 96s.; Fresh, 9s. to 13s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 5½d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, March 17.—Our market is supplied quite equal to the demand, which is exceedingly heavy, and it is with difficulty prices are realized. The following are the present quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 70s. to 90s. per ton; Scotch, 60s. to 70s.; Scotch Crops, 60s. to 70s.; Fife, —s. to —s.; Cambridge and Lincolnshire Regents, 50s. to 70s.; Rhenish Whites, —s. to —s.; French Whites, 55s. to 60s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Though we continue to receive good supplies of foreign Cloverseed, this article creeps up in value, and to-day fine English was in lively request at the extreme rates of last week. Foreign was likewise in good demand and quite as dear as before. Other kinds of seeds excited little attention, and Canary was decidedly easier to buy. Tares are also cheaper.

##### BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.) .. sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 52s. Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3 lbs. each) .. £8 10s. to £9 0s. Cow Grass [nominal] .. £— to £— Trefoil (per cwt.) .. 16s. to 21s. Rapeseed, (per last) .. new £25 to £27. old £— to £— Ditto Cake (per ton) .. £4 0s. to £4 10s. Mustard (per bushel) white .. 5s. 0d. to 7s.; brown, 8s. to 12s. Coriander (per cwt.) .. 16s. to 24s. Canary (per quarter) new .. 40s. to 41s. fine 42s. to 43s. Tares, Winter, per bush .. 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; Spring, nominal

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, March 17.—The transactions in our market during the past week have been but to a limited extent, and principally confined to the better qualities. In prices we notice no alteration.

Mid and East Kent .. 8½s. to 130s. Weald of Kent .. 78s. to 88s. Sussex Pockets .. 75s. to 84s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, March 17.—Although only a moderate business has been doing in our market since Monday last, prices have materially advanced. To day P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 39s. 6d. to 40s.; and for forward delivery 41s. per cwt. Town Tallow is 37s. 6d. per cwt. net cash. Rough Fat, 2s. 1d. per 8 lbs. Letters from St. Petersburg state that the market there was very firm.

##### PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Stock this day ..	Casks. 10,725	Casks. 8,799	Casks. 28,220	Casks. 35,378	Casks. 38,286
Price of Y.C. ..	51s. 3d.	50s. 9d.	40s. 6d.	37s. 0d.	39s. 6d.
Delivery last week ..	924	1,384	1,507	1,637	1,536
Do. from 1st June ..	71,768	86,388	84,167	77,949	79,358
Arrived last week ..	1,368	4,221	646		210
Do. from 1st June ..	71,870	87,688	104,854	87,844	92,126
Price of Town ..	53s. 0d.	52s. 0d.	43s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	40s. 0d.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, March 15.—Grapes have not altered since our last report. Good Pineapples are somewhat scarce and rare, and the supply of dessert Pears is limited. English Apples are scarce. Oranges and Lemons are plentiful. Nuts have scarcely altered since our last account. A few forced Strawberries have made their appearance. Vegetables, of all kinds, are abundant and good. The trade for French Beans and Cucumbers is improving. Carrots and Turnips are good in quality. Potatoes are a trifle dearer. Lettuces and other salading are sufficient for the demand. The best Mushrooms fetch 1s. 6d. per pot. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Camellias, Mignonette, Double Primroses, Stephanotis floribunda, Cinerarias, Moss and Proving Roses, and the different kinds of spring bulbs.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, March 17.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 1,597 bales; of which 1,009 were from the Cape of Good Hope, 103 from Italy, 39 from Russia, 63 from Spain, 180 from Mogadore, 47 from Singapore, 54 from Bombay, and the rest from Belgium, &c.

##### HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, March 8.

	At per load of 36 trusses.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay ..	52s. to 76s.	50s. to 71s.
Clover Hay ..	60s. to 80s.	60s. to 84s.
Straw ..	21s. to 27s.	21s. to 27s.

HIDES, LEARNHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 2d. to 2½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 4d. to 4½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 4½d. to 5d.; 104lb. to 112lb., 5d. to 5½d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; Horse hides, 6s. 0d. to 7s.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., —s. 0d. to 33s. 3d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 35s. 0d. to —s.; foreign, 36s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £43; Spanish, £42; Sperm £84 to £—, bagged £84; Sun Sea, £37 to £—; Seal, pale, £35 0s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £34; Cod, £38 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £29. 6s.

##### METALS, LONDON, Mar. 14.

ENGLISH IRON.	FOREIGN STEEL.
Bar, bolt, and square, London .. 5 5 0 5 10 0	Swedish keg .. 15 10 0
Nail rods .. 6 6 0 6 15 0	Ditto fagot .. 15 15 0
Hoops .. 7 0 0 7 15 0	ENGLISH COPPER. d
Sheets, singles .. 7 12 6 8 0	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts .. per lb. 0 0 9 4
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport .. 4 12 6 4 17 6	Tough cake, per ton .. 84 0 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 10 0—3 15 0	Tile .. 83 0 0
Do. Anthracite .. 3 10 0	Old copper, e, per lb. .. 0 0 8 4
Pig, in Wales .. 3 6 3 15 0	FOREIGN COPPER. f
Do. do. forge .. 2 5 2 10 0	South American, in bond .. 77 0 67 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash .. 2 2 6—2 3 0	ENGLISH LEAD. g
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport .. 3 10 0	Pig, per ton .. 17 15 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. .. 4 10 0	Sheet .. 18 15 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow .. 2 15 0	Red lead .. 19 0 0
Do. in Wales .. 3 10 3 15 0	White ditto .. 24 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works .. 6 0 0	Patent shot .. 20 10 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire .. 5 2 0	FOREIGN LEAD. h
Rails .. 5 10 0	Spanish, in bond 16 10 0 17 10 0
Chairs .. 4 0 0	ENGLISH TIN. i
FOREIGN IRON. j	Block, per cwt. .. 4 8 0
Swedish .. 11 15 12 0 0	Bar .. 4 9 0
CCND .. 17 10 0 0	Refined .. 4 14 0
PSI .. 0 0 0	FOREIGN TIN. k
Gourieff .. 0 0 0	Banca .. 4 8 0
Archangel .. 0 0 0	Straits .. 4 7 0
	TIN PLATES. l
	IC Coke, per box .. 1 8 0
	IC Charcoal .. 1 13 0
	IX ditto .. 1 13 0
	SPELTER. m
	Plates, warehoused, per ton .. 16 0 0
	Do. to arrive .. 16 0 0
	ZINC. n
	English sheet, per ton 31 10 0
	QUICKSILVER, per lb. 0 3 9



COAL MARKET, Monday, Mar. 17.

Stewart's, 15s. 3d.; Hutton's, 15s. 3d.; Braddell's, 14s. 3d.; Kellor, 14s. 3d.; Richmond, 14s. 3d.; Eden, 13s. 6d.; Adelaide, 15s. 3d.; B. Hutton, 15s.; Wylam, 13s. 6d.; Durham, 16s. 3d.; Tees, 15s. 3d.; Belmont, 16s. 6d. A heavy market, at the rates of Friday.

Fresh arrivals, 30; left from last day, 156.—Total, 186.

COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The public sales have gone off with a considerable degree of steadiness, and last week's prices have very generally been sustained. 5,500 bags Mauritius found buyers; prices chiefly ranged from 36s. to 41s. Bagat:—4,000 bags Bengal offered, 8,000 sold, Dholan and Dacca, at 39s. to 43s. 6d. Madras:—600 bags sold at 39s. to 47s. The private contract market steady: 250 hhds. West India sold. Refined continues dull; low brown lumps at 48s. to 50s. 6d.

COFFEES.—The public sale of plantation Ceylon went off without spirit, but prices were about sustained. Good ordinary native Ceylon quoted dull of sale at 46s. to 47s., which is a shade lower.

TEA.—There appeared to be buyers of common Congou this morning at 11½d. for fresh landed common Congou, with but few sellers; 1,000 chests good common sold at 1s.

SALTPETRE.—3,000 bags offered, and nearly all bought in. Refraction 8½ sold at 26s., which was a low price.

SPICES.—200 bags Pimento sold in public sale at 4½d. to 5d., which were full prices.

SPICES.—Rum and brandy continue dull of sale.

TALLOW.—There are speculative movements in this article, which warrant the use of the term unsteady in the market, although prices are rapidly advancing; to-day it is quoted 41s. 6d., yesterday 40s., last Tuesday 38s. 6d.

COTTON.—We are without sales to report to-day.

In other articles no material alteration, but markets generally wear a dull appearance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. and W. STURGE, COAL-MERCHANTS, BRIDGE WHARF, CITY-ROAD.

E. and W. S. announce that their price for Best Coals is still 23s. per ton, and inform their friends and the public that they continue to give the strictest attention to all orders entrusted to their care. (Inland Coals, for keeping in all night without stirring, may be always had.)

E. and W. STURGE, BRIDGE WHARF, CITY-ROAD.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy, both

in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully established, and proves that "Alpaca" will outlast any other material hitherto used for umbrellas. It may be obtained of most umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from 10s. 6d.—W. & J. SANGSTER, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; and 75, Cheapside.

YOURSELF! WHAT YOU ARE! AND WHAT FIT FOR.

"See yourself as others see you."—BURNS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of TESTIMONIALS

from all classes—Philosophers, Peers, Literary Persons, and Divines of every denomination, have been received by the ORIGINAL GRAPHOLOGIST, who continues to give her novel and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style of description peculiarly her own, filling the four pages of a sheet of paper. Persons desirous of knowing their true character, or that of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of the writing, stating sex and age, or supposed age (enclosing fifteen postage stamps), to Miss GRAHAM, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's Inn-road, London, and they will receive in a few days a minute detail of the gifts, defects, talents, tastes, affections, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected.

Just Published, price One Shilling,

ETIQUETTE for the MILLION; or, the Handbook of Courtship and Matrimony. Addressed to all Young People. By Miss GRAHAM, who will forward it post free (under cover) on receipt of thirteen postage stamps.

"A charming little book."—Daily News.

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"We urge all our readers to possess this treasure."—Herald.

Address—Miss GRAHAM, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's Inn-road, London.

INTERESTING FACT.

The following singular and authentic case of restoration of the human hair is worthy of observation, more particularly as it relates to an article of high and universal repute during the last half century. Mr. A. Hermann, of Queen-street, Soho, had been quite bald for some time past, and had tried various preparations for the recovery of his hair, but without any beneficial result. He was then induced to try the effects of "Rowland's Macassar Oil," and after daily applying it for about two months, he, much to his gratification, had his hair quite restored, and now possesses a beautiful head of hair. This fact speaks too strongly for itself to require comment.—Bell's Weekly Messenger.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Innates its balsamic properties into the pores of the head, nourishes the hair in its embryonic state, accelerates its growth, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandruff, sustains it in maturity, and continues its possession of healthy vigour, silky softness, and luxurious redundancy, to the latest period of human life. In the growth of Whiskers, Eyebrows, and Moustachios, it is also unfailing in its stimulative operation. For children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and rendering the use of the fine comb unnecessary.

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

For improving and beautifying the skin and complexion, eradicating all Cutaneous Eruptions, Sunburn, Freckles, and Discolorations, and for rendering the skin soft, clear, and fair. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO,

OR, PEARL DENTIFRICE, For preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and for rendering the breath sweet and pure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Unprincipled individuals, for the sake of gaining a trifling profit, vend the most Spurious Compounds, under the same names. It is therefore highly necessary to see that the word "ROWLANDS" is on the Wrapper of each Article.

Sold by the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, and by all Chemists, and Perfumers.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS,

IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE,

AND INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE BREATH AND LUNGS,

ARE INSURED BY

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

A few facts relating to the extraordinary success of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, in the Cure of Asthma and Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and Influenza, Difficult Breathing, Pains in the Chest, Shortness of Breath, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness, &c., cannot fail to be interesting to all, when it is borne in mind how many thousands fall victims annually to diseases of the chest.

Cure of Consumption.

Gentlemen,—I can myself speak of your Wafers with the greatest confidence, having recommended them in many cases of pulmonary consumption; and they have always afforded relief when everything else has failed, and the patients having been surfeited with medicine, are delighted to meet with so efficient a remedy, having such an agreeable taste.

J. MAWSON.

13, Mosely-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Cure of Cold.

From the Rev. Cyril Curteis, Rectory House, Seven Oaks, Kent.

Dear Sir,—I have the greatest pleasure in recommending your Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. On Sunday last I was suffering from a cold, when I tried your valuable medicine with the most perfect success.

(Signed)

CYRIL CURTEIS.

Improvement of the Voice.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Morgan James, Rhymney Iron Works, near Abergavenny.

Sir,—I have tried one box of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers for my voice, and received great benefit from them, &c.

M. JAMES, Baptist Minister.

They have a pleasant taste, and may be taken by infants as well as adults.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

TO SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are invaluable, as, by their action on the throat and lungs, they remove all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

NOTE.—Full directions are given with every box in the English, German, and French languages.

Prepared only by the Proprietor's Agents,

DA SILVA and CO., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London.

Sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors.

Also may be had,

DR. LOCOCK'S FAMILY APEPIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS.

A mild and gentle Aperient and Stomachic Medicine, having a most agreeable taste, and of great efficacy for regulating the Secretions, and correcting the action of the Stomach and Liver. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Also,

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS,

The best medicine for Ladies. Have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

ALL PILLS UNDER SIMILAR NAMES ARE COUNTERFEITS.

Fictitious Testimonials to Medicines are so commonly published, that the proprietors of DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS earnestly recommend the public to inquire into the truth of the testimonials to any medicine before using it; and they will feel obliged to any one who will take the trouble to investigate any published by them. This may be most readily done, as the cures are all recent, and the names and addresses are always added in full. Any one may, therefore, if at a distance, for one penny, the postage—prove the genuineness of any one of the 60 cures of asthma, consumption, spitting of blood, coughs, &c., which have been effected during the last twelve months by Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. Also, Dr. Locock's Aperient and Antibilious Wafers—and Dr. Locock's Female Wafers—the latter recommended to ladies, have all a most pleasant taste.

PURE COFFEE FOR INVALIDS.

In consequence of the many spurious admixtures packed in canisters under the name of Patent Coffee, the medical profession of London think it just to caution the public against them, and recommend all persons whose object it is to obtain genuine coffee, to buy Snowden and Co.'s Patent Purified Coffee Nibs for Invalids, and grind it themselves. They may then depend on obtaining, not only a genuine article, but purified from all irritating fibre, which renders coffee objectionable to many who otherwise would enjoy that luxurious beverage.—See Testimonial of Dr. Ure, Professor of Chemistry, Bloomsbury-square, London.

PATENT PURIFIED COFFEE NIBS, for Invalids.

Her Majesty has granted to ROBERT SNOWDEN and CO., of the CITY-ROAD and EAST-ROAD, LONDON, her Royal Letters Patent for Roasting Coffee in PORCELAIN ENAMELLED CYLINDERS, and PURIFYING the BEANS from all the internal FIBRE which encircles the heart of the bean.

These cylinders having a glazed surface, are as clean and pure as a dinner-plate; the Coffee cannot be burnt, or imbibe any metallic flavour during the process of roasting, as is always the case, in a more or less degree, with coffee roasted in the common iron cylinders. After the Coffee is roasted, it passes through our PATENT PURIFYING MACHINE, which entirely removes all woody and fibrous particles from the heart of the berry—it is the presence of this fibre in all other coffee which renders it so irritating to persons of weak digestion, an evil which is entirely obviated by the use of Snowden's Purified Invalid Coffee. The fibre may be seen by any lady who will take the trouble to break the coffee berry, and examine it. From the Purifying Machine, it passes into our Steam Grinding Mills, and, while warm, and containing all the natural Aroma of the BEANS, is packed under our own immediate inspection, in Canisters of 4lb., 1lb., and 2lb. each, labelled "Snowden and Co.," for the use of those families who do not grind their own. Price 3s. per lb.

Some Families prefer to use their own mills, and for the convenience of such, we pack also in Canisters of 4lb., 1lb., and 2lb. each, at 2s. per lb., the Purified Coffee nibs.

Invalids and Persons suffering from Dyspepsia and Nervousness may, therefore, depend upon having an article much purer than they can buy at any other house, as Snowden's patent (a copy of which may be seen at their Warehouse), excludes all others from the right of PURIFYING COFFEE on their principle.

Since our Patent was granted, Canister Packed Coffee has become an important trade, and numerous Canister Coffee Packers have started under the name of Patent; but with one exception, and that only refers to Roasting, there is no other Patent Canister Coffee in existence. We make this statement, and defy contradiction. Invalids and persons of weak digestion are, therefore, solicited to ask for Snowden's Purified Coffee for Invalids.

To be had of the Patentees, City-road and East-road, London, and of their appointed Agents, in most of the principal towns; where such Agents are not, it may easily be had by inquiry, or letter containing a remittance, to the Patentees,

SNOWDEN AND COMPANY, CITY-ROAD AND EAST-ROAD, LONDON.

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.

MANY preparations for the Hair have been introduced to the public, but none have gained such a world-wide celebrity and immense sale as MISS DEAN'S CRINILÈNE. It is guaranteed to produce WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, EYEBROWS, &c., in three or four weeks, with the utmost certainty, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, checking and preventing greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, &c. &c. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled, never having failed. One trial only is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly-scented preparation, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent, post free, on receipt of Twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss DEAN, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

For Children it is indispensable, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"I constantly use your Crinilène for my children. It restored my hair perfectly."—Mrs. Long, Hitchin, Herts.

"I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving, thanks to your Crinilène."—Mr. Gray, Easton-square, Chelsea.

Professor Ure, on analysing the Crinilène, says: "It is perfectly free from any injurious colouring or other matter, and the best stimulant for the hair I have met with. The scent is delicate and very persistent."

CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

Those who wish to walk with perfect ease will find Miss Dean's ABSORBENT the only radical cure for Corns and Bunions. It is guaranteed to cure them in three days, without cutting or pain. One trial is earnestly solicited by all suffering from such tormentors.

Sent post free on receipt of fourteen postage stamps, by Miss Dean, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

COUGH JUJUBE LOZENGES

THESE valuable Jujubes are composed of the most approved expectorants, with pure gum, which, by relieving the irritation in the air-passages, present a safe, agreeable, and efficacious medicine in all cases of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, difficult respiration, consumptive complaints, and all other affections of the chest and lungs.

15, Sydney-place, City-road, London, Sept. 30th 1850.

Messrs. Warrick Brothers.—I feel great pleasure to tell you how much benefit I have received from your Cough Jujube Lozenges. For some time before I took them, I was in the habit of spitting blood whilst coughing, and have since, at the recommendation of a friend, taken them, and received most astonishing relief, not only as to my cough, but do not now spit any blood.

G. RICHARDS.

Great Grimsby, Oct. 10th, 1849.

Gentlemen,—I hasten to acknowledge the thanks I feel due to you. I think the public ought to be aware that there is such a valuable remedy as your Cough Jujube Lozenges. My son, ever since he returned from sea, has been afflicted with shortness of breath and violent cough, whenever he went out in the cold air; he had taken a very few when the symptoms became relieved, and I have no doubt but that soon he will lose the cough, as he seems already so astonishingly better.

Please send me another box that I may have them in the house, for I shall recommend them to all my friends.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Messrs. Warrick Brothers. MARTHA SMITH.

Windsor, August, 7th 1850.

Gentlemen,—I have been afflicted for many years with what my doctor calls bronchitis. I took your Lozenges for four days, and I may say that I am almost cured, they seemed so much to relieve my breathing.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant

THOMAS STONE To Messrs. Warrick, Brothers, Garlick-hill, London.

39, Curtain-road, Sept 19th, 1850.

Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to certify how much benefit your Cough Jujube Lozenges have been to me. I have been troubled with an asthmatic cough for a very long time. I have tried everything, and found nothing gave me so much relief. I have recommended them to an aunt of mine, who had a most troublesome cough for years, and I have no doubt she will be as much obliged as I am for the good they have done.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

To Messrs. Warrick Brothers, J. GIBBS, 8, Garlick-hill, Upper Thames-street.

[Commercial-road, Oct. 4th, 1850.

Gentlemen,—Having been troubled from childhood with a winter cough, I always look forward with anxiety to this time of year, fearing, from experience, that when once my cough begins, it will abide with me until the spring. My cough, as usual, began with the change in the weather, but having been advised by a friend to try your Lozenges, I did so, and after taking one box my cough left me—a most unusual thing—and has not returned. If you think my experience will induce others to seek the same benefits I have derived from the use of your Lozenges, you are at perfect liberty to publish this.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Messrs. Warrick, Garlick-hill. F. FRANKS.

Prepared and sold wholesale by WARRICK BROTHERS, London and retail by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the country. Price, 1s. 1½d. per box, with directions.

Also, Proprietors of the

ACIDULATED CAYENNE JUJUBES LOZENGES.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYE BROWS, &c.,

May be, with certainty, obtained, by using a very small portion of ROSALIE COUPELLE'S PARISIAN POMADE, every morning, instead of any oil or other preparation. A fortnight's use will, in most instances, show its surprising properties in producing and curling Whiskers, Hair, &c., at any age, from whatever cause deficient; as also checking greyness, &c.

Sent free by post, with instructions, &c., on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss COUPELLE, 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London; who may be consulted on these matters daily, from two till five o'clock.

TESTIMONIALS.

Lieutenant Holroyd, R.N., writes:—"Its effects are truly astonishing; it has thickened and darkened my hair very much."

Mrs. Buckley, Stapleford:—"Your delightful Pomade has improved my hair wonderfully."

Mr. Yates, hair-dresser, Malton:—"The young man has now good pair of Whiskers; I want you to send me two pots for other customers of mine."

Mrs. Lello, Worthing:—"I use your Pomade in my nursery, as I find it very useful for children's hair also."

DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS, BUT CURE THEM.

Also will be sent (free), on receipt of 13 stamps, her only safe, speedy, and lasting cure for soft or hard corns, bunions, &c. It cures in three days, and is never failing.

Mrs. Hughes, Sunbury:—"It cured four corns, and three bunions amazingly quick, and is the best and safest thing I have ever met with."

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And lend the amount assured to the Member, should he require it, on security, to be repaid by certain instalments, the Member receiving the amount nett, without any deduction for legal expenses.  
The justice of their principles and their suitability to the wants of the public, have obtained the approbation and recommendation of numerous and influential public journals, and an amount of business very far beyond the most sanguine expectations of their founders.

## POLICIES ISSUED.

Year.	Life.		Investments.		Fire.		Total Assurances.		Annuities.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Yearly Payment.
1847....	257	£49,998	192	£13,556	..	..	449	£63,554	9	£155
1848....	311	48,039	523	30,706	617	£258,235	1,451	336,980	7	270
1849....	708	107,629	450	26,253	1,505	619,978	2,663	753,860	13	280
1850....	809	136,365	410	27,961	1,680	656,425	2,899	820,754	14	202
Total ..	2,085	£442,031	1,575	£98,489	3,802	£1,534,638	7,462	£1,975,158	43	£907

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